



CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

# *In Search of a New Paradigm: Sustainable Humanosphere*



**CENTER FOR  
SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
KYOTO UNIVERSITY**

**2007 | 2008**

## *Preface*

### **Two years at CSEAS**

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*Collaborative Research/Research Networks/  
Seminars and Symposia*

#### **2 Staff research interests**

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## Preface



**Mizuno Kosuke**  
Director

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies was established in 1963 as a pioneer institution for area studies in Japan. Upon its creation, the newly organized Center lost no time in launching joint research projects in Thailand and Malaysia. Research was conducted in various fields – from detailed community studies by anthropologists to investigation of tropical forests, paddy soils, and agricultural techniques by natural scientists. While many of its counterparts established in the early 1960s devoted themselves exclusively to the social sciences and humanities, CSEAS was unique in being multidisciplinary and comparative from the beginning. Relying on intensive fieldwork and joint research projects, the Center’s unique approach combined the humanities and social sciences with natural science disciplines like ecology, agriculture, and medical science. Moreover, while Southeast Asia remains at the center of its attention, CSEAS has extended its research activities to adjoining regions, conducting studies in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, China, and Korea for the purpose of enriching its comparative perspective. The latter has been spurred by the increasing importance of viewing Southeast Asia, and area studies itself, in the contexts of globalization and localization and promoting inter-regional comparison when examining themes like Islam, urbanization, and regional economic networks.

Through the years, CSEAS has accumulated a substantial number of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, primary documents, and audiovisual data. It publishes an internationally recognized journal, *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* (*Southeast Asian Studies*), an innovative multi-lingual internet journal, *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, and monographs by its staff and other scholars. CSEAS has also undergone periodic reorganization and broadening of its policies in response to rapidly-changing social and academic times. Beginning with liaison offices established in Bangkok (1963) and Jakarta (1970) to

facilitate field research and interaction with counterparts, CSEAS today has a network of collaboration in Southeast Asian studies with institutions stretching from East Asia to Europe. In 1998, together with the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS), it established the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) and has since collaborated with its faculty to promote graduate education in area studies. And through its organization of new research networks like the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, CSEAS is also playing a key role in designing a new model for future area studies. Throughout these changes, collaboration with the region remains a core practice. While learning from their rich and diverse experiences, CSEAS makes every effort to share new theories and perspectives with the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Finally, CSEAS has started to develop a new paradigm to strengthen links between academic disciplines while contributing to solving practical problems encountered in the field. Southeast Asia faces many new challenges as it confronts issues like political democratization, administrative decentralization and good governance, gender bias, sustainable development, disaster preparedness, the prevention of infectious diseases, and community-based resource management. The CSEAS staff is conducting studies on these issues and seeking solutions in close collaboration with scholars, farmers, bureaucrats, scientists, and NGO members in the region. With the help of scholars from the hard sciences and high-technology engineering, it launched a five-year project in 2007 to promote an area studies approach to “sustainable humanosphere.”

We hope this Report will give readers a clear understanding of the Center’s activities and goals, and we invite you to provide us with constructive comments and advice so as to further improve our capacities.

October 2007

## Two years at CSEAS

**CSEAS** celebrated its 40th anniversary in October 2005. It was not only a time for retrospection but also a stepping stone in the development of our institution. Since then, CSEAS has further developed its research activities, entered into new fields of research, opened new academic networks, and experienced personnel and institutional changes.

As of 2007, CSEAS had seventeen Kaken projects, one JSPS Core University program, and one Global COE program (to replace the 21st Century COE program). One of the key events of the last two years was the end of the 21st Century COE program, “Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education.” This collaborative program with ASAFAS, which focused on educating graduate students in area studies, successfully gave birth to PhD holders who could work in universities and international organizations. Based on this COE program, CSEAS applied to the new Global COE program in FY2006. Almost a year of effort in hammering out a smart, attractive proposal bore fruit and the proposal was accepted in the middle of FY2007. CSEAS, in collaboration with other eight departments and institutes in Kyoto University,

launched a Global COE program under Professor Sugihara titled, “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa.” This was an epoch-making achievement for CSEAS and also for area studies in general because this program aims to integrate two different approaches, area studies and frontier science, to put forward the new paradigm of “sustainable humanosphere.” This five year program is quite an intellectual challenge for us.

The second phase of the JSPS core university program between CSEAS and Thammasat University started in FY1999 with a change of core members and three new collaborative research projects, “Entrepreneurship in East Asia,” “The Changing ‘Family’ in East Asia,” and “The Asian International Economic Order: Past, Present and Future.” The start up workshop in October 2005 was followed by several workshops and seminars. These projects are expected to forge a new perspective on East Asian political economy, society, and culture.

Kaken projects have had their own development, too. An area informatics project led by Professor Shibayama tries to integrate area studies and informatics in order to create a new academic approach. It has organized several workshops and symposia and since June 2006 has issued the newsletter “*Area Informatics*.” In FY2007, Professor



CSEAS celebrated its 40th Anniversary, October 2005.

**The North Building  
in the past**



Nishibuchi started the five-year project, “Infectious Diseases Spreading Across International Borders in Southeast Asia.” This ambitious project aims to analyze transnational infectious diseases through an interdisciplinary approach. Professor Matsubayashi has intensified his multidisciplinary approach to understand “aging” in the project “Comprehensive Study of Aging Societies in Southeast Asia: With Special Reference to Building Up a Social Safety Net.” Associate Professor Ando has been seeking a model for sustainable development through an area studies approach in the project, “Agro-Ecological System and Development in the Brahmaputra River Reaches: Seeking Possibilities for Sustainable Development.” And Professor Abinales started a new project in FY 2007 focusing on non-traditional security in East Asia; it aims to create a model of regional cooperation against “non-traditional security issues” ranging from transnational crime – weapons smuggling, human trafficking, undocumented migration – to epidemics like the avian flu.

In the past two years, we have expanded our academic networks as well. We concluded five MOUs with universities and institutes in Southeast and East Asia and facilitated a conclusion of an MOU between Kyoto University and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in March 2006. CSEAS also helped organize a Kyoto University alumni

association in Thailand and Indonesia. Our new challenge, begun in October 2005, is the effort to develop an East Asian academic network on Southeast Asian studies. CSEAS is planning to start several collaborative researches with institutes on Southeast Asian studies in China, Taiwan, and Korea.

Institutionally, CSEAS chose Professor Mizuno as director in FY2006 and welcomed as new staff Professor Sugihara, Professor Shimizu, Assistant Professor Nakaguchi (in FY2006), Assistant Professor Kobayashi (in FY2007), and Assistant Professor (G-COE) Ubukata (in FY2007), while saying goodbye to Professor Yamada, Professor Hamashita, and Assistant Professor Nagatsu in FY2006. A new research center, the Center for Integrated Areas Studies (CIAS), was established in April 2006, and three CSEAS staff, Professors Tanaka and Hayashi and Associate Professor Yanagisawa were transferred to it at that time.

With the financial support of the Inamori Foundation, it was decided in February 2007 that a new building, “Inamori Zaidan Kinenkan,” would be built on the site of the north and south buildings of CSEAS by the autumn of 2008. This new building will surely be a firm foundation for the future of CSEAS, in particular, and of area studies in general.



**Reception of 21st Century COE  
Program International  
Symposium, November 2006**



**Core University Workshop  
“Toward a New Model of East  
Asian Society: Entrepreneurship  
and the Family,” October 2005**



**Core University Workshop “Emerging Developments  
in East Asia FTA/EPAs,” October 2006**

## Global COE Program: In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa

In July 2007, a major research initiative was launched to conduct a wide range of interdisciplinary studies on sustainable development in Asia and Africa from a global, long-term perspective. It is a Global COE (Center of Excellence) Program, funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology through JSPS. Nine research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University collaborate on this program, and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies acts as the organizing institution. The program is expected to end in March 2012.

### Background

The Center has been successively involved in the organization of large-scale research projects in the past. In particular, the project focusing on area studies methodology (1993-1996) established its leading role in the field of Southeast Asian studies by producing five authoritative volumes, which set the style and standard of publication for other branches of area studies. This was followed by a five-year COE program on region making in Asia and Africa (1998-2002), which developed an international network of Southeast Asian studies around the Center, launched the online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* and built a major multilingual collection of academic books and source materials for the study of Asia and Africa, the last in collaboration with the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS).

In 2002, ASAFAS launched a 21st Century COE program, in collaboration with CSEAS, with the title “Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and



Professor Sugihara, convener of the program

Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education.” By setting up a number of “field stations,” this program enabled students and researchers to work with local people and researchers on the spot and to engage in fieldwork on a long-term basis. As a result, a number of doctoral theses have been completed and some

outstanding research monographs have been published. The program ended in March 2007.

### The Mission

Inheriting the system of education and training founded by the 21st Century COE program, the Global COE program aims to deepen the interdisciplinary focus in area studies at Kyoto University, not only by mobilizing the resources of four area studies institutions – CSEAS, ASAFAS, the Center for Integrated Area Studies, and the Center for African Area Studies – but by collaborating with scientists working on frontier technology at other institutes and schools. It puts forward a new paradigm of “sustainable humanosphere” to create a framework under which to address such vital issues as the impact of global warming upon the local societies of Asia and Africa and to suggest a sustainable path of local and regional development.

To this end, we work with specialists in wood and material science, atmospheric science, space technology, and information technology at the Research Institute of Sustainable Humanosphere to extend the scope of our scientific investigation. We have also asked for the participation of the Institute of Sustainable Science and the Institute for Research in Humanities, as well as the Graduate School of Agriculture and the Graduate School of Engineering, to strengthen our coverage in research and education.

By bringing knowledge of frontier science and technology into contact with the conventional area studies disciplines of agronomy,



The first seminar for paradigm formulation was held at Kyodai Kaikan in September 2007.



ecology, politics and economics, sociology and anthropology, history, and medical science, this program aims to train a new generation of area studies specialists and scientists equipped with a more comprehensive range of humanities, social science, and science disciplines than hitherto possible. The outcome of this research will be disseminated through publications in English and in Japanese, and in some critical cases in several other Asian languages.

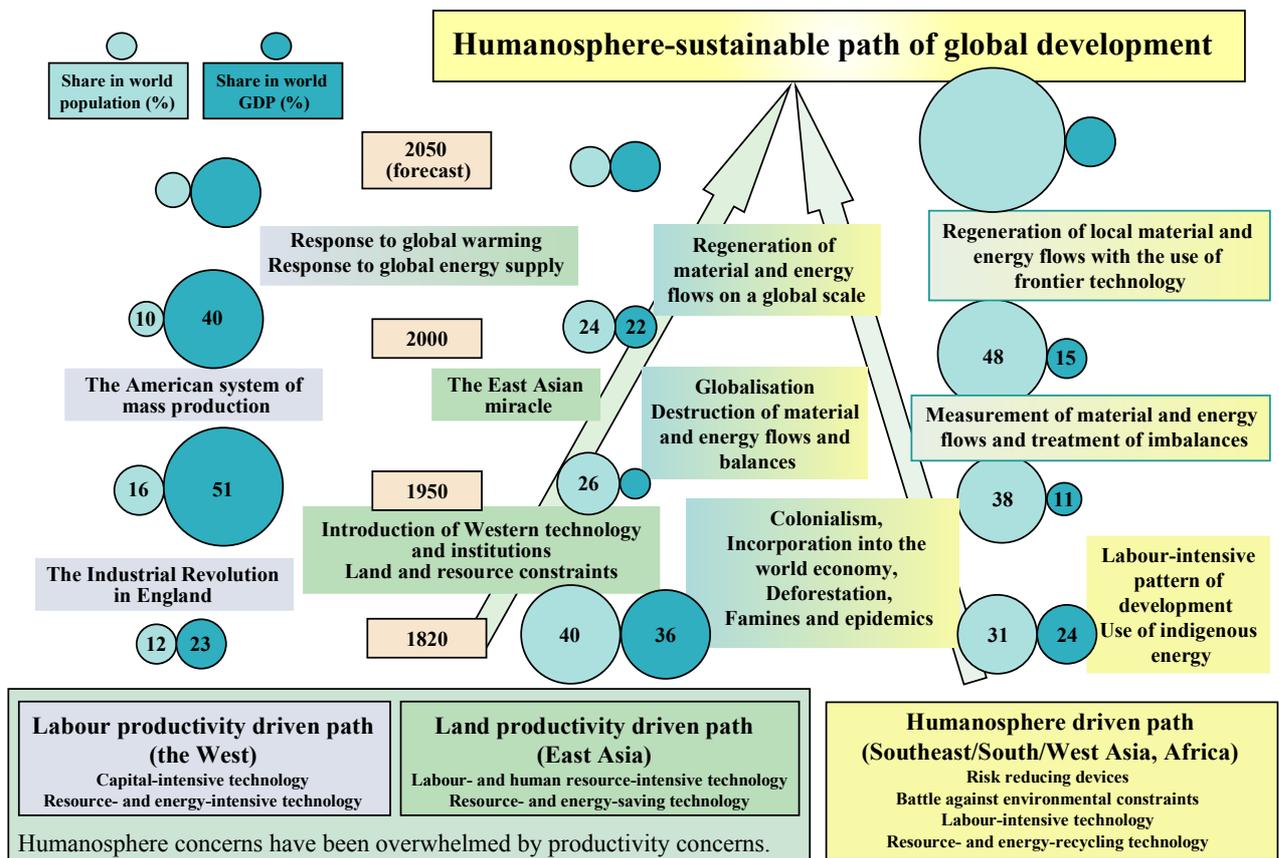
**Towards a New Paradigm**

To activate interdisciplinary discussion on sustainability, we propose to call the ecological and social environment in which local people live “humanosphere.” Although over the last two centuries capitalism diffused the institutional basis of private property rights and economic actors increasingly focused on the efficient use of land and labor, it is often more important, when looking at Asia and Africa, to understand the particular options and priorities available to local societies in reacting to severe environmental constraints and crises. The

latter included monsoon failures, energy shortages, the prevalence of infectious diseases, and other natural disasters from which social instability and war could follow. That many societies pursue a path of development primarily with these concerns in mind can be confirmed on fieldwork sites in contemporary Asia and Africa. This had, in fact, been the norm for most human societies until a few centuries ago.

If we wish to understand how to deal with global environmental concerns and the issue of energy supply under the trend of population growth in the tropics in the 21st century, we need to move from the perspective of the private property rights regime, which aims at efficiency and growth, to that of humanosphere, which takes into account the complex interactions of movable, changeable, and transformable resources (such as air, water, and plants) that affect the sustainability of local environments. And we need to foster the institutions that will ensure sustainable humanosphere at the local, regional, and global levels.

**The Sustainable Humanosphere Paradigm**



# Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Project

## 1 Scientific Research (S)

### Development of Area Informatics: With Emphasis on Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator:

**Shibayama Mamoru**

Period: FY2005-2009

Informatics can provide area studies with new approaches and knowledge, but only through the further development of the field through its application to area studies. This five-year project has the objective of creating and building a new discipline of “area informatics” that amalgamates informatics, which is the application of geo-informatics to the humanities, social, and natural sciences at the interdisciplinary level, with area studies. The project focuses on the following main topics: (1) Experimental studies in area studies based on informatics-like methodology; (2) Research into advanced information systems in area studies; and (3) Research for sharing information resources and infrastructure for area studies.

In order to develop area informatics based on these topics, three core projects are being pursued: the Thang Long–Hanoi project, the Ayutthaya project, and individual research by collaborators. The Thang Long–Hanoi Project itself has three

themes: historical research from an informatics perspective into the relationship between Japan and the history of Hanoi, Vietnam; investigation of the preservation of the Thang Long–Hanoi historical heritage from the perspective of digital archiving; and the restoration/reproduction of Thang Long–Hanoi as a digital museum. Taking these three themes as the base, the aim of the Thang Long–Hanoi project is to explicate the history of the urban development of Hanoi by depicting it in geo-temporal space. The Ayutthaya project has mapped Theravada Buddhist practice with an emphasis on temples in Northeast Thailand. Individual projects include a study of the royal road from Angkor, Cambodia, to Phi Mai, Northeast Thailand, that applies RS to field surveys; the digitalization of The Sarawak Gazette; a study on the transition of socio-ecological environments in Sarawak, Malaysia, using RS; and a quantitative analysis of the political dynamics of Muslim-Filipino separatism.



Special Seminar on Area Informatics at the Vietnam National University, 21 August 2006

Hanoi Historical Map of 1898

**2 Scientific Research (S)**

**Infectious Diseases Spreading Across International Borders in Southeast Asia:  
The Elucidation of Area-specific Features Based on Multifactorial Analysis**

**Principal Investigator:**

**Nishibuchi Mitsuaki**

**Period: FY2007-2011**

Important infectious diseases that spread across international borders and infect many people have long been known in Southeast Asia. This indicates that measures to prevent the spread of such infections are not functioning well; it is necessary to grasp the actual situation as precisely as possible to elucidate the reasons. Not only microbiological factors (the distribution of pathogens in the area), but also many area-specific factors are related to the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases. It is therefore important to clarify these factors and their interaction to help establish effective measures against the spread of infectious diseases.

This study will clarify the route and chronology of emerging enteric infections that spread across international borders in parts of Southeast Asia where the infection is prevalent or the pathogens distributed, or in related areas. In addition, we will study the transmission of malaria

mediated by the migration of laborers and other people between Thailand and Myanmar and between Indonesia and Malaysia. Furthermore, we will try to elucidate the important factors affecting the emergence and spread of infectious diseases – including natural environments, life environments, and cultural, social, economic, and political factors – and the influence of the emergence and spread of infectious diseases on lives and societies. We will summarize the unique features of Southeast Asia.

Factors influencing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases have been studied from the medical standpoint, and preventive measures have mainly been studied from the hygienic standpoint. This study emphasizes other area-specific factors. We are sure that the findings of our study will be the basis for establishing practical and effective preventive measures against the infectious diseases that fit each area. In selecting international transmission of infectious diseases as the subject of this study, we hope our approach will be a region-wide model for how to cope with other serious issues in risk management.



**People crossing the border from Indonesia to Sarawak to sell their products. Photograph taken during our study trip to Sarawak in June, 2007.**

**The traditional food “Umai” contains uncooked seafood and may become a source of seafood-borne infection. Photograph taken during our study trip to Sarawak in June, 2007.**

**3 Scientific Research (A)****Comprehensive Study of Aging Societies in Southeast Asia: With Special Reference to Building Up a Social Safety Net**

Principal Investigator:

**Matsubayashi Kozo**

Period: FY2005-2007

Aging populations are growing not only in developed countries but also in Southeast Asia. While developed countries grew old after becoming rich, however, developing countries are growing old before becoming rich. The aim of this project is to clarify actual features of health issues and care systems for the community-dwelling elderly in Southeast Asian countries. The human aging agenda focuses on how to prevent the functional dependence of old people as well as how to provide efficient and effective care to the frail elderly. It is also an agenda concerned with non-communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, stroke, and dementia, which cause functional dependence rather than death. We have carried out medical and geriatric surveys of community-dwelling elderly in West Java, Indonesia; Phuto district, Vietnam; Maubin, Myanmar; Khon Kaen, Thailand; and Savannakhet, Laos. We found an increasing prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the elderly

populations of Khon Kaen and Savannakhet and a high prevalence of hypertension in the elderly of West Java. We also found that the development of metabolic syndrome in the community-dwelling elderly was closely associated with the presence of economic transition.

Each community has its own care system for the elderly, based on familiar, community, and religious relationships (*Geriatrics and Gerontology International* 2004, 2005; *Am J Geriatric Soc* 2004, 2005; *Lancet* 2007). Our findings suggest that non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, stroke, dementia, and heart disease in the community-dwelling elderly have similarly diverse features among Asian countries. To control them, diverse and bottom-up interventions such as education to increase awareness of disease, change life-styles, or introduce medication might be needed; such interventions should be planned not only according to the physical condition of the elderly individuals, but also to the socio-economical situation of the community in which they live. Preventive “field medicine” is more important than hospital-based medicine, especially for community-dwelling elderly living in the developing world.



A female centenarian with diabetes came to our medical camp supported by her great-great-granddaughter, other family, and community neighbors in Savannakhet, Laos.

**4 Scientific Research (A)**

**Agro-Ecological System and Development in the Brahmaputra River Reaches: Seeking Possibilities for Sustainable Development**

Principal Investigator:

**Ando Kazuo**

Period: FY2005-2008

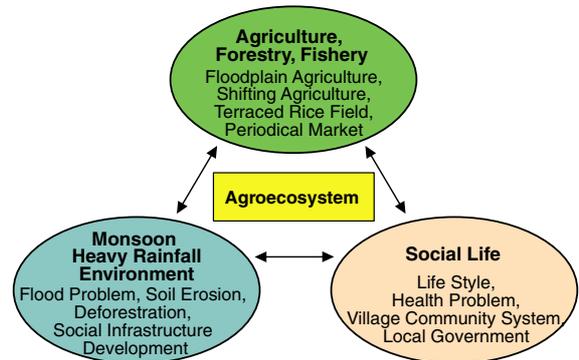
This research looks at areas in Bangladesh, northeastern India, and Burma (Myanmar) as one region of the Brahmaputra River reaches, and links changes in global climatic and environmental conditions to transformations in the agro-ecological systems at the village level, with the end in view of exploring the possibilities for sustainable development in the region. We attempt to look at the characteristics of the agro-ecological system at the village level based on the (1) influence of monsoonal movements on the aquatic and other environment of the region; (2) recent changes in the agro-ecological system (agricultural, silvicultural and aquatic production systems, supporting social systems, infrastructure) which have been the major factors in environmental changes in the region; (3) local villagers' understanding and modes of dealing with recognized problems in the environmental and agro-ecological sustainability; (4) socioeconomic problems in the villages, and how the villagers deal

with hygiene and medicine; and, (5) planning action-research towards rural development for problem solving, including how we can link with various local organizations that are involved in rural development such as local administration, NGOs, civilian organizations etc.

**Fig. 1 Brahmaputra River Reaches**



**Fig. 2 Schematic Figure of the Agroecosystem in the Brahmaputra River Reaches**



**Cherrapunji, Meghalaya State, India, which has one of the heaviest annual rainfalls in the world. Despite 8,000 mm of rain per year, the landscape includes rocky and grassy expanses. February 2003**

**Mukutapur Village, Kamrup District, Assam State, India. This Ahomiya farmer is irrigating his rice field manually after the very small rainfall of the 2006 rainy season. The irrigation tool he is using is widely distributed throughout South and Southeast Asia. August 2006**

**5 Scientific Research (A)****Research on Non-Traditional Security Issues in East Asia****Principal Investigator:****Patricio N. Abinales****Period: FY2007-2010**

The aim of this joint research is to create a model of regional cooperation on “non-traditional security issues” ranging from transnational crime – weapons smuggling, human trafficking, undocumented migration – to epidemics like the avian flu. These problems are often accorded less priority than the “arms race” or “global terrorism” because their impact on communities is less direct and often not immediately felt. Yet they can exact a high cost in human lives and social resources in much the way violence associated with “traditional security issues” does. What distinguishes “non-traditional security issues” is the degree to which their effects transcend national boundaries. Transnational crimes cut across nations and regions, and in the case of human trafficking, for example, are reproduced in all regions of the world. To understand them, one must focus beyond a given nation-state and utilize the lens of area studies and the comparative perspective.

This research project will investigate the following issues: illegal arms smuggling within and beyond Southeast Asia, particularly the flow of arms between conflict zones; the movement of avian flu and other epidemics across regions and national responses to the disease, including a comparative study of agricultural and health agencies of East Asian states; the legal and illegal flow of humans (both migration and trafficking) and the transformation of out-migrant and destination areas; and cross-border trade and power in Southeast Asia.

While research on transnational crimes has recently increased to rival studies devoted to “traditional security issues,” our project’s contribution to this growing field is to promote a multi-disciplinary area studies approach. This approach, combined with the comparative perspective, will help explain how these crimes spread in the East Asian region, what actors are involved in their promotion, and how states respond to the spread individually and as parts of collective associations (e.g., ASEAN). The end result, we hope, will be a model of analysis on transnational crime. Another goal is a database of crime and state resolution in order to aid in formulating policy. All findings and analyses will be published in a book.



At the Thai-Burma border

**6 Scientific Research (A)**

**The Dynamics of Minor Eco-Resources Trade in Asia and the Eco-Politics of Conserving Traditional Techniques**

**Principal Investigator:**  
**Yamada Isamu**  
**Period: FY2007-2010**

The purpose of this study is first to focus on the dynamics of minor eco-resources which are now facing difficulty because of overexploitation in many areas in Asia and, second, to think “eco-politically” about how to conserve traditional cultural techniques remaining in the first nations groups in the region. The areas of research spread from originating to commercial areas in the wider region in Asia. Project members consist of ecologists, anthropologists, and area specialists, and joint researches with Asian counterparts are being scheduled in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, China, India, Syria, Bhutan, and Oman. The basic important resources to be studied include Agar wood, several marine products, rare Chinese medicinal plants, and other rare resources.



**Agar wood plantation among the pepper garden (East Kalimantan Tanah grogot)**



**Agar wood in East Kalimantan (Suka madju)**



**Frankincense trees in Oman**

## 7 Scientific Research (B)

## Mechanism of Land Use Changes in Mainland Southeast Asia: Fieldwork-based Remote Sensing Analyses

Principal Investigator:

Kono Yasuyuki

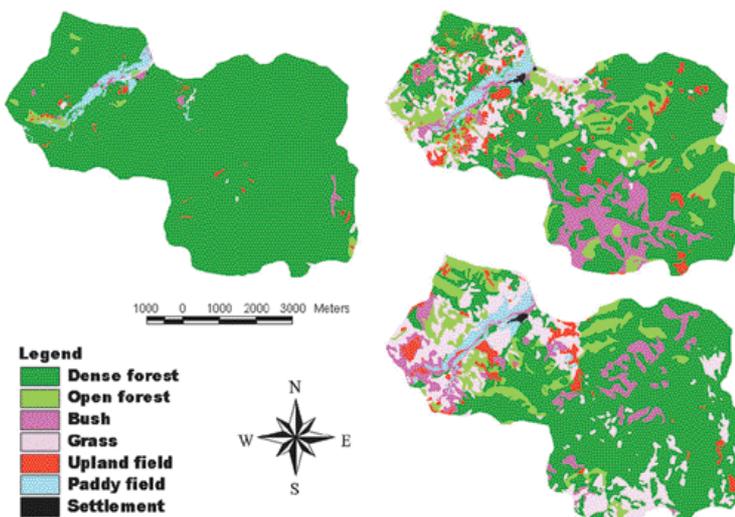
Period: FY2006-2009

Environmental conservation and poverty mitigation are, in theory, the two wheels of rural development. Environmental conservation programs enrich natural resources such as land, water, and forest, which in turn provide the basis of the livelihood system of rural populations. Poverty mitigation programs upgrade the rural economy to prevent short-sighted misuses of natural resources and promote their sustainable management. However, in many rural areas of Mainland Southeast Asia, environmentalism and poverty mitigation have been contradictory. Many case studies report that rules and regulations implemented for environmental conservation restrict the customary access of local people to natural resources and threaten the sustainability of their livelihood systems, while poverty mitigation programs usually exploit natural resources to produce food, dairy

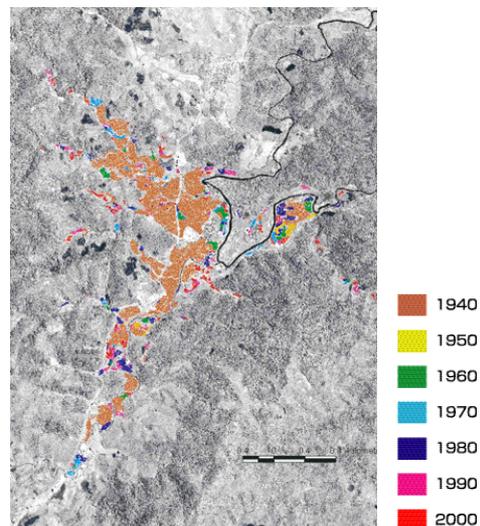
goods, and commercial products.

The most severe confrontation can be observed in the area of land use. Land is a common resource for a wide range of activities, including biodiversity conservation, water harvesting, subsistence farming, and many economic activities. Scarcity of land resources makes synthesizing environmental conservation and poverty mitigation more difficult.

This project aims to review long-term changes in land use by reconsidering the mechanism behind the scarcity of land resources and to propose a feasible synthesis of environmental conservation and poverty mitigation. We focus on village-level land use changes at selected sites in Vietnam and Laos in order to identify changes precisely and relate them to socio-economic events. Major materials for identifying land use change are aerial photos, high-resolution satellite images, and *gaiho-zu* (maps published by the Japanese army mainly in the 1940s). These images are interpreted based on information collected through field surveys. We have to date selected Tan Minh village, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province; Chieng Dong village, Yen Chau district, Son La province; Ngoc Quan village, Doan Hung district, Phu Tho province; and Chau Khe village, Con Cuong district, Nghe An province in Northern Vietnam; and Napa Tai, Samkhang, Oudom, and Ay villages in Oudom Xay province, Northern Laos, for the study sites, and are conducting field survey and GIS analysis.



Land use changes in Napa Tai village, Oudom Xay province, Northern Laos. We can see drastic changes in land use, particularly of forest area, just after the revolution in 1975 when the social order was recovered. The impact was much more significant than that of the spread of market economy in the 1990s.



The expansion of paddy field in Ay village, Oudom Xay province, Northern Laos. Paddy fields have gradually expanded during the last six decades of war, socialization, and *chintanakanmai*, the Lao version of Perestroika.

## 8 Scientific Research (B)

## The Labour-intensive Path of Economic Development and the Quality of Labour and Life in India

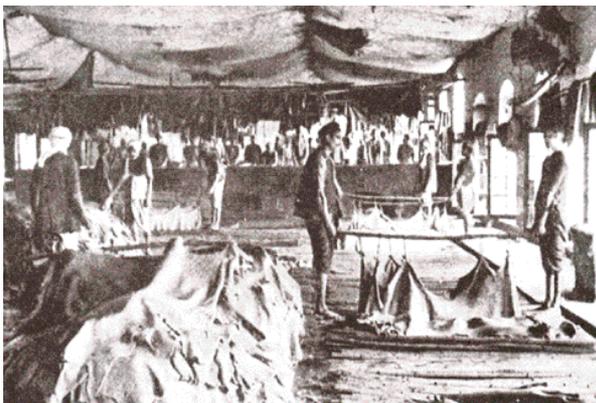
Principal Investigator:

Sugihara Kaoru

Period: FY2006-2008

India today is undergoing economic transformation on an unprecedented scale. It has stimulated an international academic debate on how to interpret this change against the traditional understanding of India, in which some scholars suggest the need for a fundamental rethinking of the economic history of the country, including its colonial past. The purpose of this project is to reexamine the historical origins of India's economic development and suggest a new perspective.

The English-language historiography of this subject has been overwhelmingly concerned with the relationship between Britain and India. For example, both the British view – that British rule brought the benefit of the industrial revolution to India – and the Indian view, represented in A. K. Bagchi's thesis of "deindustrialisation" – that India's industrial decline was the other side of the coin of British success – in fact shared the notion that the influx of Lancashire cotton textiles ruined traditional industries. However, in recent years Tirthankar Roy had challenged this notion by showing growth and increases in productivity in the cotton hand-weaving sector in the early twentieth century. He has also demonstrated the survival of a number of other labour-intensive industries, including gold thread



Tanning house, Cawnpore Tannery, c.1915.

(jari), brassware, leather, shawls and carpets, as well as their ability to respond to technological change and create employment.

One of the key concepts of Roy's study is the labour-intensive path of economic development, which has been developed through his academic interactions with Japanese scholars. Among the members of this project, Sugihara and Yanagisawa have discussed industrial and agricultural aspects of this path, respectively, and three of us share the view that the labour-intensive path, widely observed in Asia, offers a clue to understanding the contemporary Indian economy. In this project, seven Japanese scholars with established records of empirical research examine the data, mainly of the colonial period, to test this perspective.

India's prime minister Manmohan Singh, a well-known economist and central figure who pushed the economic liberalization in the 1990s, has advocated the need to foster the industry which could generate employment; he also used the term "labour-intensive industrialisation" in his 1997 speech. Under globalisation and the spectacular development of the IT industry in India, he has consistently reminded those who ignore the significance of rural employment and the development of appropriate technology of the urgent need to increase the production of labour-intensive goods. It is hoped that this project will clarify the historical context in which to place such a pressing issue.

During the first year, three workshops were held in Kyoto to discuss the present state of scholarship and our analytical framework, while individual members made research trips to India, Southeast Asia, and Britain to collect data and other relevant materials. Sugihara reported on his thinking at international conferences at Helsinki (August 2006) and Washington, DC (September 2006) and received valuable comments.



Loom operated by young apprentices, Shaikh Gulam Hussun's factory, Amritsar, c.1915.

Adapted from Tirthankar Roy, *Traditional Industry in the Economy of Colonial India* (Cambridge University Press) with author's permission. The original pictures derive from Somerset Plane, *The Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, Punjab, etc.: Their History, People, Commerce and Natural Resources* (London, 1917-20).

## 9 Scientific Research (B)

## Changes in Local Politics and Economic Structure in the Democratized and Decentralized Indonesia

Principal Investigator:

Mizuno Kosuke

Period: FY2005-2007



Department of Internal Affairs poster announcing the direct election of local government heads



The Governor of Gorontalo Province, who won popular support through the implementation of "entrepreneurial governance"

After the collapse of the Suharto Regime in 1998, certain fundamental changes took place in Indonesia's political and economic structure. In this research we examine empirically the changes brought about by democratization and administrative decentralization. We look at the underlying dynamics as seen from the local level, focusing on the social profiles of local politicians and the concrete impact of decentralization on village administration in several localities. We also seek to analyze the structure of local elections and politico-economic structure.

This project is the second phase of a larger project on "Indonesian democratization." The first phase concentrated on gathering data on the 1999 election, and in this second phase we are enriching this database by adding information on the 2004 election and the social profile of those who were elected. So far, the data collected cover 135 districts and 24 municipalities. We have also conducted case studies on a number of village administrations. The results were published in *Southeast Asian Studies*

Rank-and-file members of South Sulawesi Province government attending a workshop on people's participation-based development



**10** Scientific Research (C)

## Impact Assessment of Tank Modernization Project on Agricultural Water Use and Livelihood of Farmers in Tamil Nadu, India

Principal Investigator:

Sato Takahiro

Period: FY2007-2008

Tamil Nadu is a state at the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent whose climate ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. Most of the state's irrigation activities, except in big river basins like Cauvery, has been heavily dependent on the tank system. As this system is designed to harvest surface water runoff, maintenance of the tank is essential for its continuous use. In ancient times, there was a maintenance system called *kudimaramathu*, which was based on village social structure. However, changes in the kind of crops grown in the tank command area and the movement of people to cities has encouraged well-water use and resulted in the decline of tank performance.

Since the 1980s, local NGOs and some international organizations have been trying to improve tank performance by promoting a water users' association. This research aims to assess the impact of such projects on agricultural water use and the livelihood of farmers. Fieldwork in selected villages is being conducted to analyze water distribution in the tank command areas, and the social simulation technique will be applied to assess future sustainability.



Tank maintenance work by command area farmers

**11** Scientific Research, Exploratory Research

## Collection and Exhibition of Farming Tools Based on Local Participant Networks in the Himalayan Circle and Japan

Principal Investigator:

Ando Kazuo

Period: FY2006-2007

This joint research looks at the impact of the shift in plough use from the Indian plough to the Chinese plough in traditional farming in Tibet and Nepal. With the participation of local inhabitants, we are also collecting, examining, and cataloging the farming tools used by local communities in Bangladesh, Assam (India), Burma (Myanmar), and Laos, and preparing exhibits of these implements. Finally, we are examining Japanese village revival enterprises led by local administrations, such as the Kameoka Cultural Information Museum and the Miyama Folk Exhibit Museum in the thatched roof village. We will consider the possibility of applying the Japanese model to the other regions in the project and assisting in the formation of a network of collaborating institutions. This third part of the project is also conducted with active community participation.



Agricultural tools exhibited in the Museum



Lao Farmer Traditional Tools Project Museum, Faculty of Agriculture, National University of Laos

## Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Project

**12** Scientific Research, Exploratory Research

## Searching for an Area Studies Approach to Disaster Prevention and Rehabilitation from Experiences of Involvement in Rehabilitation Work

Principal Investigator:

**Shimizu Hiromu**

Period: FY2007-2008

Insular Southeast Asia is repeatedly hit by natural disasters including typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. The toll of the Sumatra tsunami of December 2004 reached 130,000 in Indonesia and more than 180,000 in all, including Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand. The Central Java earthquake of May 2006 caused more than 6,000 victims. This project searches for smooth and effective ways for area study specialists to contribute to disaster prevention, mitigation, and rehabilitation. All project members have some sort of commitment to emergency aid and rehabilitation programs after a disaster. Reflecting their own experiences, members will try to find a way to combine academic researches and practical contributions to areas vulnerable to natural disasters.

The main project site is Gesikan Village in Bantul, Central Java, which was severely hit by the 2006 earthquake. We will construct a small house in a village-pekarangan (home garden) as an activity center and will make a hazard map of the area and other module kits in corporation with villagers to be used for disaster prevention and mitigation activities and education.



Japanese voluntary students introduce themselves and their activity plan to villagers at the launch party of the Pekarangan Project in Gesikan, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, 29 April 2007.

**13** Scientific Research, Exploratory Research

## Siamese Relations with China before the Second World War

Principal Investigator:

**Koizumi Junko**

Period: FY2007-2008

Given the long and close historical relations between Thailand (Siam) and China, the fact that the two countries had no formal diplomatic relations for almost a century between 1854 and 1946 is seemingly a paradox. Relations between the two countries during this crucial period of time have been neglected by historians. This neglect leaves many important questions unexplored, such as how Siam and China, two of the few countries in Asia that remained independent in the period of high colonialism, related to each other without any formal channel for negotiation during the many turbulent and crucial events that affected the region. Based on archival documents written in Thai, Chinese, and European languages, this research aims to re-examine Siamese relations with China during this period to raise questions about the existing nation-state-based framework for modern diplomacy.

King  
Chulalongkorn  
Source:  
Phraratchawang  
Bangpa-in (1980)



# Core University Program

In 1986, the JSPS-NRCT Core University Program was established; since the beginning, CSEAS of Kyoto University and Thammasat University have been its core institutions. When the first phase of the program ended in 1998, the program had successfully invited scholars not only from Thailand but also from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other countries in order to promote Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asian scholars themselves. In 1999, the second phase started with the invitation to Chulalongkorn University to become a counterpart institution. The main theme of this phase is “Region Making in East Asia,” as CSEAS, in collaboration with these two Thai universities, tries to apply interdisciplinary

approaches to understand important political, cultural, and economic topics of East Asia such as markets, middle classes, and flows. We clarify the roles of market and government, investigate regional cooperation in East Asia, and present the status quo and the future. At the same time, we analyze the emergence of the East Asian middle class as a social formation and trace the dynamic flow and movement of goods and services and every other object crossing national boundaries. In all the subprojects, we try to enhance the network, deepen joint research, and publish working papers and books to disseminate our study results.

At this stage, we have finished six joint researches and have three ongoing joint researches:



**International Workshop “(In) Formal Violence and Democratization in Asia,” Bangkok, February 2007**



**A scene of International Workshop “The Thai Coup d’etat and Post-Authoritarian Southeast Asia: The Shifting Balance of Social Powers,” Kyoto, March 2007**

### Joint Research Projects in progress

<b>Project 7</b>	Entrepreneurship in East Asia (FY2005-2008)
<b>Project 8</b>	The Changing “Family” (FY2005-2008)
<b>Project 9</b>	The Asian International Economic Order: Past, Present and Future (FY2006-2008)

### Completed Joint Research Projects

<b>Project 1</b>	Structural Change of Hegemony: Comparative History on Network (FY1999-2001)
<b>Project 2</b>	Structure of Intellectual Hegemony: Technocracy (FY1999-2001)
<b>Project 3</b>	State, Market and Society: Logic of Regional Integration and Asian Economy (FY2000-2003)
<b>Project 4</b>	Rise of Middle Class: What’s the Implications of the Rising Middle Class as Mass Class for the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Significance of East Asia? (FY2002-2004)
<b>Project 5</b>	Dynamism of Social Flows in Southeast Asia (FY2002-2004)
<b>Project 6</b>	Market and Economic Partnership (FY2004-2006)



**International Workshop “Security and Violence in Contemporary Southeast Asia,” Chiang Rai, July 2007**

## Core University Program

Each project organizes one or two seminars a year and the Japanese side invites several researchers from abroad, mainly from Thailand, to conduct research and make presentations in Japan, while the Thai side invites several Japanese scholars a year to conduct collaborative researches and make presentations based on the preliminary research results. We also usually invite the researchers to present their findings at a large-scale international seminar in Thailand or in Kyoto, the results of which are published as a proceeding. The final year of each project is closed with a wrap-up seminar, which leads to the publication of an edited book. The list of published proceedings and edited books are as follows:

**Edited Books**

Shiraishi Takashi and Patricio Abinales, eds. 2005. <i>After the Crisis: Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia</i> . Kyoto and Melbourne: Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press.
Shiraishi Takashi and Pasuk Phongpaichit, eds. 2008. <i>The Rise of Middle Classes in Southeast Asia</i> . Kyoto and Melbourne: Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press.
Abe Shigeyuki and Bhanupong Nidhipraba, eds. 2008. <i>East Asian Economies and New Regionalism</i> . Kyoto and Melbourne: Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press.
Ishikawa Noboru, ed. 2008. <i>Flows and Movements in Southeast Asia: New Approaches to Transnationalism</i> . Kyoto and Singapore: Kyoto University Press and National University of Singapore Press.

FY2008 is the final year of the second phase of the program and three on-going projects are geared to show new perspectives on East Asian politics, economy, and society. All information related to the program can be seen on the HP:  
[http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/core/index\\_en.htm](http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/core/index_en.htm).

**Published Proceedings**

<b>From Project 1 and 2</b> <i>Hegemony, Technocracy, Networks</i> . 2003. Hamashita Takeshi and Shiraishi Takashi, eds.
<b>From Project 3</b> <i>State, Market, Society and Economic Cooperation in Asia</i> . 2004. Abe Shigeyuki and Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, eds.
<b>From Project 4</b> <i>Middle Classes in East Asia</i> . 2004.
<b>From Project 5</b> <i>Flows and Movements in East Asia</i> . 2004.
<b>From Project 6</b> <i>Emerging Developments in East Asia FTA/EPAs</i> . 2006. Abe Shigeyuki and Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, eds.
<b>From Project 7 and 8</b> <i>Toward a New Model of East Asian Society: Entrepreneurship and the Family</i> . 2005.
<b>From Project 7 and 9</b> <i>The Thai Coup d'etat and Post-Authoritarian Southeast Asia: The Shifting Balance of Social Powers</i> . 2007.

## Need-Based Program for Global Area Studies

MEXT has started a program for new area studies that can respond to global issues such as the environmental problems caused by development, and social problems caused by the movement of people. The proposal from CSEAS was accepted with the following title:

**Study of “Social Software” for Development and Environmental Preservation in Peripheral South Asia: Finding Solutions through Stakeholder Participation**

Principal Investigator: Ando Kazuo  
Period: FY2007-2009

This action-oriented study aims to suggest a useful social software model for Japan’s development cooperation in the South Asian region. Like other countries, Bangladesh and Nepal are facing trade-offs between development and environmental preservation. To determine how to mitigate the trade-off, we will work with development practitioners in the two countries, such as local NGOs, in order to analyze, compile, and mutually learn the social needs and knowledge based on the practical experience of local people.

The findings of the case studies will be shared at social software building workshops in Bangladesh and Nepal and will be presented at seminars in Japan.

## Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

<http://www.jcas.jp/>

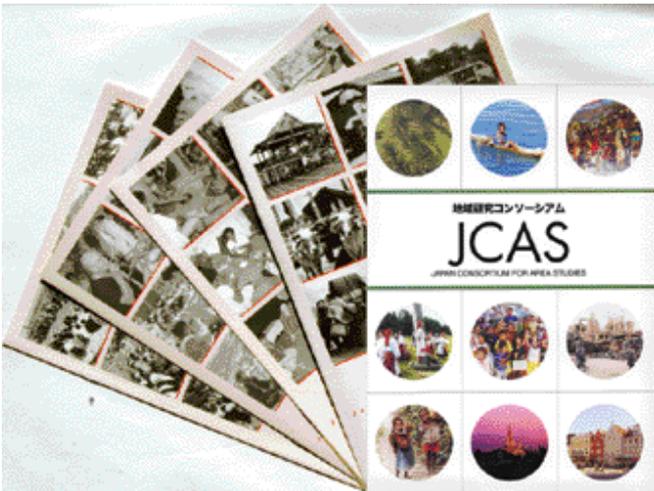
In order to share ideas and knowledge among scholars of area studies and area study organizations, CSEAS, in collaboration with the former Japan Center for Area Studies of the National Museum of Ethnology, the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and the Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University, established Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) in April 2004. The major purposes of JCAS are the promotion of trans-regional area studies, the development of a trans-organizational education system, the promotion of

collaborative works with government agencies and NGOs, and the dissemination of academic achievements of area studies to society.

JCAS organizes annual meetings, symposia, next-generation workshops, vernacular language workshops, and seminars. The topics of annual symposia were “Academic societies and area studies” (2004), “Educating area studies” (2005), and “History of area studies in Japan” (2006). Research groups on area-informatics and information sharing are also organized under JCAS and members are actively exchanging their research outcomes.

Member organizations have gradually increased, reaching 70 as of April 1, 2007. These now include research institutes, graduate schools, large-scale research projects, academic societies, and NGOs. Since the Japan Center for Area Studies was transferred to Kyoto University and Kyoto University has established the Center for Integrated Area Studies, the new center serves the secretariat of JCAS.

CSEAS, as a leading area studies organization in Japan, has been playing a key role in the management and development of JCAS since its establishment. JCAS is an effective and useful channel for the staff of CSEAS to expand their research fields to other regions and to introduce new approaches.



Annual symposium “History of Area Studies in Japan” was held at Campus Innovation Center in Tokyo, November 2006.



A series of interdisciplinary seminars held at the IIS headquarter on the Uji campus

### The Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS) <http://iss.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/iss/jp/index.html>

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, in collaboration with the Chemical Research Institute, the Institute of Advanced Energy, the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, and the Disaster Prevention Research Institute of Kyoto University, established the Institute of Sustainability Science in April 2006. The objective of the new institute is to incubate “science for society” seeds that will grow closely and extensively with human sustainability and “frontier science” seeds that will nurture young researchers to assume vital roles in the future of scientific and technological powerhouse in Japan. This institute creates an undefined utopian, or freely transforming, space for a wide range of researchers to carry out trans-disciplinary and problem-solving research work.

CSEAS has already launched several research projects under the new umbrella, including “Technology integration and institutional reform for sustainable use of mountain resources in and around Southeast Asia” and “Development of area informatics uniting geological and ecological studies: With emphasis on urban areas in Southeast Asia.” We have also joined several research projects: “A

survey of seeds and needs on new energy development in Asia and Europe,” organized by the Institute of Advanced Energy; “Database construction for simulation analyses of sustainable Humanosphere,” “Basic studies towards molecular breeding of tropical fast growing trees,” and “Reforestation: A scenario from destruction to regeneration,” organized by the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere; and “Creation of Asian cropland dataset through satellite data analysis toward water resources management” and “Evaluation and prediction of meteorological and climatic impact on epidemic diseases and human activities,” organized by the Disaster Prevention Research Institute.

The Institute of Sustainability Science is CSEAS’s first challenge in collaborating with researchers in the fields of advanced science and technology. We are expecting this challenge to yield widening approaches to area, deepening perspectives on the future, and an evolution of area studies.

A series of interdisciplinary seminars were held at the IIS headquarter on the Uji campus.

### Kyoto Sustainability Initiative (KSI) <http://www.kier.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ksi/>

The Kyoto Sustainability Initiative (KSI), started in FY2006, is a 4-year research and education program at Kyoto University that is part of the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) led by the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Osaka University, and Ibakraki University. Sustainability science comprehensively explores problems related to the sustainability of the earth and human society, and its ultimate purpose is to contribute to the maintenance and improvement of these interrelated systems.

The main theme of KSI is “The vision and development of global sustainability: The reform of socio-economic systems and the role of science and technology.” Various institutions within the University – the Institute of Advanced Energy, the Institute of Chemical Research, the Institute of Economic Research, the Institute for Research in the Humanities, the Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, and the Graduate School of Global Environmental Sciences – are participating in KSI to construct a “Kyoto Model” for solving problems through flexible research and education that bridges

existing disciplines. As a participating institute, the Center is expected to contribute the results of its integrated area studies and its human network, utilizing its overseas liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta.

Thus far, CSEAS has sent staff to the KSI Planning and Strategy Building Committee, the Flagship Project Committee, and international symposia held in China. We have contributed the means for realizing remote video conferencing system and have held a lecture for graduate students on “Environment and Society in Southeast Asia” in the Graduate School of Global Environmental Sciences.



Demonstration of the video conferencing system for communication and document sharing, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia

As an internationally pioneering research institution, CSEAS has initiated and organized panels in international seminars and symposia and domestic and in-house seminars in order to

promote academic and intellectual exchange with researchers and activists in Japan and Southeast Asia and to disseminate our original ideas and concepts to the world.

## International Symposia

Date	Theme	Host Institution	Place
2007. 07.18-19	International Workshop on "Security and Violence in Contemporary Southeast Asia"	JSPS Core University Program, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, CSEAS	Chiang Rai
2007. 03.27	International Seminar "Local Politics and Local Administration in Comparative Perspective"	JSPS Core University Program	Kyoto
2007. 03.21	Kyoto Philippine Forum "The May Elections and Peace Prospects in Moro Mindanao"	CSEAS	Kyoto
2007. 03.14	International Symposium "Building East Asian Networks on Southeast Asian Studies"	CSEAS	Kyoto
2007. 03.12-13	International Workshop "The Thai Coup d'etat and Post-Authoritarian Southeast Asia: The Shifting Balance of Social Powers"	JSPS Core University Program	Kyoto
2007. 02.17-18	International Workshop "(In)Formal Violence and Democratization in Southeast Asia"	JSPS Core University Program, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, CSEAS	Bangkok
2007. 01.15-16	International Symposium "Global Sustainability: Social Systems and Technological Strategies"	Kyoto Sustainability Initiative (KSI), Kyoto University, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), Society for Environmental Economics and Policy Studies	Kyoto
2006. 11.23-26	8th Kyoto University International Symposium "Towards Harmonious Coexistence within Human and Ecological Community on this Planet"	Kyoto University: Institute of Advanced Energy, Faculty/Graduate School of Agriculture, Faculty/Graduate School of Science, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), CSEAS, The Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH), Institute of Sustainability Science	Bangkok
2006. 11.17-18	Joint Symposium on Sustainability Science	Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)	Beijing
2006. 11.09-13	International Symposium "Crossing Disciplinary Boundaries and Re-visioning Area Studies: Perspectives from Asia and Africa"	21st Century COE Program "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site Education"	Kyoto
2006. 10.27-28	JSPS Core University Program Conference "Emerging Developments in East Asia FTA/EPAs"	JSPS Core University Program	Kyoto
2006. 07.01	International Workshop "New Perspectives on Chinese Business, Family, and Changing Regimes in Indonesia"	JSPS Research Program on the Transformation of Local Politics in Indonesia's Post-Democratization, Decentralization Era, JSPS- NRCT Core University Program, NIOD (Netherlands Institute for War Documentation) Indonesian Chinese Programme	Kyoto
2006. 03.22-23	IR3S-AIT Joint Symposium on Sustainability Science	Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)	Bangkok
2006. 03.15-18	International Workshop "Indigenous Eco-knowledge and Development in Northern Laos"	CSEAS, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), The National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI)	Oudumxay (Laos)
2006. 03.06	JSPS Core University Program Seminar "Network Theory in Asian Studies: Its Performance and Challenges to Next Steps"	JSPS Core University Program	Kyoto
2006. 01.18-20	International Workshop "Comparative Analysis of Local Level Studies on Land Use and Cover Change in the Uplands of Mainland Southeast Asia"	CSEAS, East-West Center, Khon Kaen University	Khon Kaen
2005. 11.23-24	7th Kyoto University International Symposium "Coexistence with Nature in a 'Glocalizing' World: Field Science Perspectives"	Kyoto University, 21st Century COE Program "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site Education"	Bangkok
2005. 11.12-14	International Symposium "Geo-Informatics for Historical Studies in Asia" and Open Symposium "Digital Preservation of Historical Heritage in Thang Long-Hanoi Based on Area Informatics"	GASR-S, Development of Area Informatics Project	Hanoi
2005. 10.28	CSEAS 40th Anniversary International Symposium "Southeast Asian Studies: Institutions and Interventions"	CSEAS	Kyoto
2005. 10.14-15	JSPS Core University Program Seminar "Toward a New Model of East Asian Society: Entrepreneurship and the Family"	JSPS Core University Program	Kyoto

### In-house Seminars

In-house seminars are initiated by CSEAS researchers to study and discuss research topics which are in their preliminary stages. They are undertaken with support from CSEAS fund. After a series of discussions, seminar members then turn these into a concrete advanced research project for which they will attempt to obtain external funding (like the Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Project). Around ten in-house seminars are being organized every year and each holds a few meetings a year. We are organizing the following in-house seminars in FY2007:

1. State, Market and Community  
(Organizer: Mizuno Kosuke)
2. Politics, Economics and History of Asia  
(Organizer: Sugihara Kaoru)
3. Seminar for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene  
(Organizer: Nishibuchi Mitsuaki)
4. Regional Characteristics of Rural Development  
(Organizer: Ando Kazuo)
5. Southeast Asia in Comparative Perspective  
(Organizer: Okamoto Masaaki)
6. Special Interest Group for Area Studies Resource Sharing  
(Organizer: Kitamura Yumi)
7. Let's Watch Movies Together  
(Organizer: Kitamura Yumi)
8. New Voices from Area Studies  
(Organizer: Endo Tamaki)
9. New Era of Continental Southeast Asia  
(Organizer: Kobayashi Satoru)
10. Historiography in Southeast Asia  
(Organizer: Koizumi Junko)
11. Natural Disaster in Southeast Asia: Commitment and Area Studies  
(Organizer: Hamamoto Satoko)

### Colloquia

The Colloquium takes place once a month after the Staff Meeting. The Center's research staff and visiting research fellows present topics in turn. It is expected to function as a forum for brainstorming among the staff about area studies. The following is the list of colloquium since September 2006.

- A. Topic: "The Implementation of PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) Method for Sulawesi Rural Development: Reaching the Poor." *Dorotea Agnes Rampisela (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), July 9, 2007*
- B. Topic: "Development of Novel Transcription-Reverse Transcription Concerted (TRC) Method for Quantitative Detection of Specific mRNAs of Pathogens and Application to Risk Assessment of Food for *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*." *Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu (CSEAS), June 28, 2007*
- C. Topic: "Assessment of Spatial and Temporal Land Use/Cover Changes in Northern Mountainous Region of Laos Using Satellite Data." *V.M. Chowdary (JSPS Fellow), May 21, 2007*
- D. Topic: "Spoilers, Provocateurs, Advocates: Muslim-Christian Relations, Islamic Resurgence and Civil Society Dynamics and Their Impact on the Current Mindanao Peace Process." *Rufa Cagoco-Guiam (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), April 24, 2007*
- E. Topic: "Occupational Change and Upward Mobility of Urban Low-Income Residents in Bangkok." *Endo Tamaki (JSPS Fellow), March 22, 2007*
- F. Topic: "3-D Modeling of Geologic Structures and Its Practical Use." *Yonezawa Go (CSEAS), February 22, 2007*
- G. Topic: "Spatial Revelations." *Caverlee Cary (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), January 25, 2007*
- H. Topic: "The Museum as the Representation of 'Ethnicity': Visualization of Chinese Indonesian Culture in Post Suharto Era." *Kitamura Yumi (CSEAS), December 21, 2006*
- I. Topic: "Plant Diversity in Paddy Field Landscape in Central Laos." *Kosaka Yasuyuki (CSEAS), November 24, 2006*
- J. Topic: "The Resurgence of Intra-Asian Trade Towards a New Perspective of Nineteenth-Century Global History." *Sugihara Kaoru (CSEAS), October 26, 2006*
- K. Topic: "Labor Conflict in Colonial Burma: The Making of the Anti-Indian (Coringhee) Riot of May 1930." *Adapa Satyanarayana (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), September 28, 2006*

**Special Seminars**

Besides the larger symposia and seminars, the Center also holds special seminars featuring lectures by visiting research fellows and visitors to the Center. The following is the list of special seminars since October 2006.

- A.** Topic: “New Knowledges, Old Problems: Resource Management along the Stueng Saen(Saen River), Kampong Thom Province, Central Cambodia.” *Lye Tuck Po (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), June 25, 2007*
- B.** Topic: “Dam Development ; Solving or Creating Problems Study Case : Bili-bili Dam Issues and Facts.” *Dorothea Agnes Rampisela (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), June 15, 2007*
- C.** Topic: “The Situation of Elderly People in Thailand.” *Kovit Khampitak (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), May 17, 2007*
- D.** Topic: “Letters of Contestation: Leke Religious Cult among the Karens in Myanmar and Thailand.” *Kwanche wan Buadaeng (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), March 23, 2007*
- E.** Topic: “Agrarian Relations in Upland Sulawesi: The Case of Tana Toraja.” *Dias Pradadimara (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), January 22, 2007*
- F.** Topics & Speakers: “Researching Big Business in Malaysia: A Social Network Perspective.” *Chan Kim Ling (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)*; “Disaster Preparedness and Natural Disaster Victim Services: Lesson Learned from Japan and Indonesia.” *Heru Susetyo (University of Indonesia Esa Unggul)*; “The Importance of Tradition: Trying to Discover the Other.” *Jyothi Kukathas (The Instant Cafe Theatre Company, Malaysia)*; “New Indonesian Films: Revival or Just Another Downturn.” *Krisnadi Yulianawan Sapitadi (Journalist from GATRA, Indonesia)*; “The Fiction of Science in Asian Science Fictions: A Reading of Japanese Science Fiction and Philippine Future Fiction.” *Alwin Aguirre (University of the Philippines), November 2, 2006*
- G.** Topic: “Legalizing Shari’a (Islamic Law) and Its Impact on the ‘Pancasila State’ in Indonesia: The Case of Shari’a Regulations (Perda Shari’a).” *Abubakar Eby Hara (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS), October 17, 2006*



21st COE Program “Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies” joined the 7th Kyoto University Symposium “Coexistence with Nature in a ‘Glocalizing’ World: Field Science Perspectives,” in Bangkok, November 2005.



International Workshop “Security and Violence in Contemporary Southeast Asia,” in Chiang Rai, July 2007



International Symposium “Geo-Informatics for Historical Studies in Asia,” in Hanoi, November 2005



International Workshop “Indigenous Eco-knowledge and Development in Northern Laos,” in Oudumxay, Laos, March 2006

## Division of Integrated Area Studies

## Mizuno Kosuke

Professor

- 1 People's organizations (such as labor unions), institutional change, and good governance
- 2 The possibility of sustainable humanosphere development in Indonesia
- 3 Small-scale businesses in the development of the Indonesian economy

I have employed both institutional and historical approaches in my study of the Indonesian economy as well as the area study approach when examining land, labor, and capital as integral parts of the economy. My research interest also includes studying the development and the role of people's organizations, and how social capital is attained or lost in communities.

I have conducted a number of case studies on the non-farm sector and rural industries in the Indonesian countryside, the results of which have been published in my book *Community-Based Industry in Indonesia: What Is a Path to the Recovery of Asian Economies?* (Kyoto University Press, 1999). This study delved into the characteristics of community-based industry, which is the main form of small-scale industry in Indonesia. One of its findings point to "regional units like neighboring households, neighboring organizations, hamlets, and administrative villages [as forming the] social basis to some extent for the development of economic networks of the people who participated in the community-based industries."

My research on rural industrialization, published in *Rural Industrialization in Indonesia: A Case Study of Community-Based Weaving Industry in West Java* (IDE, 1996), likewise showed that rural industry and the non-firm sector improved income distribution among rural peoples, but did not change the income distribution hierarchy.



Indonesian labor union SBJ, organized after the fall of Suharto

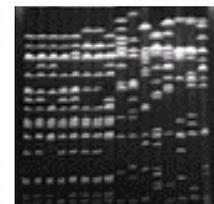
## Division of Integrated Area Studies

## Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

Professor

- 1 Elucidation of interrelationships between the natural environment and human activities (cultural, social, economic, etc.) specific to Asia through analysis of enteric infections
- 2 Prevention of cholera among children in Asia by utilizing symbiotic bacteria

Most bacteria responsible for enteric infections inhabit natural environments, but they are sparsely distributed. However, the eutrophication of environments due to increases in human population, human activities, and climate change stimulates bacterial propagation. The propagated bacteria can cause infection through consumption of water and food. Culture – including hygienic concepts, eating habits, ritual ceremonies, and other factors – can influence the frequency of contact between the bacteria and humans. Humans differ in their resistance to infection by the pathogenic bacteria due to differences in their immunity induced by past infections. Once infected, humans become "culture bottles of the pathogen" and bacteria propagated there are released into the environments. Political and economic activities such as the movement of labor harboring pathogens and the import/export of food contaminated with pathogens mediate the spread of infections. As such, we can look at the human-nature interaction through an analysis of the epidemiology of infectious diseases. Molecular epidemiological tools such as DNA fingerprinting can be a very powerful tool in the analysis, helping to prove in a objective manner the subjective hypothesis put forward in field study. The puzzles I have been collaborating with scientists in Asia to solve are infections caused by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vibrio cholerae*, and *Escherichia coli*O157.



A new type of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* that is responsible for a pandemic spread of infections: Demonstration by DNA fingerprinting method (right) that the bacterial strains isolated from bivalves harvested from the aquatic environment of southern Thailand (left) are identical with human strains.

**Division of Integrated Area Studies**

## Okamoto Masaaki

Associate Professor

- 1** Local politics
- 2** Decentralization
- 3** Privatized violence

My intellectual interest is how to understand local politics in Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, where democratization and decentralization have brought about radical changes in local politics. I have done research for several years in Indonesia and am now tracing and describing the newly emerging local political pattern and structure in several provinces. I am interested, first, in how political actors try to seize and maintain political power at the local level. Second, the state overwhelmed society during the authoritarian Suharto era and its fall liquidated that state-society relationship. Each region now shows a unique state-society relationship, and I am analyzing their differences and similarities.

The main outputs of my research are articles on a politically ascendant violent group in Banten province and on the local politics of Gorontalo province, a comparative analysis of the local political structures of Banten and Gorontalo provinces, and an analysis of the impact of introducing direct elections for regional head in 2005.

**Campaign poster showing candidates for the 2006 direct gubernatorial election in Banten province**



**Division of Integrated Area Studies**

## Caroline Sy Hau

Associate Professor

- 1** The Chinese in the Philippines
- 2** Pan-Asianism(s) and revolutionary networks
- 3** Cultural flows and the formation of "East Asia"

I am currently working on two projects. One is a book manuscript on the history and politics of the "Chinese Question" in the Philippines. This project critically examines the ways in which "Chineseness" is historically constructed and negotiated in the Philippines over the last hundred years as documented in literature, film, popular culture, academic debate, public policy, and everyday practices. Special emphasis will be given to the mutations and reinventions "Chineseness" is undergoing within the context of deepening East Asian economic and political integration and regionalization over the past two-and-a-half decades. The second project is an "archeology" of Asianisms that seeks to map and analyze the networks and ideologies of anticolonial, communist, and capitalist interaction and cooperation from the eras of anticolonial revolutionary solidarities and anti-imperialist struggle to the forms of Asian identification currently emerging out of East Asian regional integration. This archeology is meant to show the

complex, multi-stranded nature of Asianism while developing a regional framework of analysis that goes beyond single-nation or bilateral studies.



**Philippine national hero Mariano Ponce (standing) and China's Sun Yat-sen, in Ponce's residence in Yokohama, c. 1899.**

## Division of Integrated Area Studies

**Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu**

Assistant Professor

- 1 Analysis of genetic information of pathogenic bacteria which cause enteric infections**
- 2 Development and application of methods to detect infectious pathogens based on food risk assessment**

The relationship – the fight – between humans and pathogens is age old. In Southeast Asian countries, enteric infections are one of the most important infections and are related to local food culture. Now that millions of people travel abroad and foods are imported from many Asian countries, we have additional problems with infectious disease. When we protect our life in this environment, it is important to have a broad perspective on infectious diseases and the hygiene situation.

What is the concept of food safety? Essentially this means safety from infection by pathogens. Designing a food risk assessment system on a global scale is important for the food circumstances of our country today. The various pathogens causing infectious disease contaminate foods imported from Asian countries; when brought into Japan via imported food, infectious diseases can spread quickly. This type of spread of infectious diseases through the movement of humans and things is something that has been repeated throughout human history. I use the techniques of molecular biology and molecular epidemiology to analyze pathogens which cause infectious diseases and aim to understand their dynamic movement.



Sampling seafood for food risk assessment in southern Thailand

## Division of Integrated Area Studies

**Ubukata Fumikazu**

Assistant Professor (COE)

- 1 Social change, institutions, and environmental governance in Southeast Asia**

Many current social phenomena can be understood as a result of actors' interactions on local, national, and global levels. For example, national and regional implementation processes toward free trade, democratization, and local empowerment are diverse across countries, although they are acknowledged as the global trends. Of course, local influences are much more diverse because they largely depend on how various actors, such as firms, local people, government, and NGOs, interact to create culture, rules, and institutions.

I am currently engaged in inter-disciplinary research on how such actor interactions affect the creation of institutions related to environmental governance and its performance, and how regional peculiarity affects its pathways. I am investigating this issue in the following two concrete situations concerning resource production and conservation in Southeast Asia:

1. Reconciliation processes between local people, government, and entrepreneurs on raw material production in the pulp and paper industry
2. Policy formulations, implementations, and local responses in "Community-based Resource Management"



Community Forest: Villagers collectively making a fire-break in their community forest. How have such institutional arrangements arisen?

## Sato Takahiro

Researcher of Scientific Research (COE)

### 1 Temporal-spatial changes in land and water use in Southern India

In Tamil Nadu state at the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, the Southwest monsoon, which can provide abundant rainfall from June to September, is blocked by the Western Ghat Mountains. As a result, only 800-1,000 mm annual rainfall falls, the lower limit necessary for paddy production. To use this limited rainfall effectively, people at least 500 years ago developed a tank irrigation system which is designed to capture surface runoff water. Frequent tank maintenance is essential for its sustainable use, but many factors, such as urban migration, have weakened the community-based tank management system and resulted in a decline in tank performance.

To cope with such problems, not only technological innovation but also the establishment of a tank management system taking into consideration socio-economical criteria may be needed. To suggest the needed intervention for sustainable water use in this area, I have been studying temporal-spatial changes in land and water use in recent decades through a combination of RS/GIS technique and fieldwork.



Tank view from the air

## Endo Tamaki

Researcher of Scientific Research (COE)

### 1 Informal economy 2 Urban development

My work so far is focused on the issues of urban development and informal economy in developing countries – mainly Thailand – from the perspective of Urban Economics and Development Economics. Incorporating the perspective of area studies in my work, I have been conducting empirical studies and urban analysis, in the context of globalization, at both the macro and micro levels.

Macro analysis includes empirical analysis on the urban economy and space, as well as policy analysis. On the micro level, long-term field surveys have been conducted in communities to investigate how macro restructuring of urban areas affects low-income residents of the city, their occupations, and their habitation, and how they respond to these changes. It became clear that low-income groups are closely connected to the dynamism of the urban economy. At the same time, disparities within the urban lower class are widening. Some people manage their risks better than others under certain conditions. The risk management process (in case of fire, lay-off, illness, etc.) and the factors which affect these processes are also investigated, such as individual conditions, household conditions, and the function of community.



Fire is one of the biggest risks the urban poor confront in everyday life.

## Division of Integrated Area Studies

**Nishi Makoto**

Researcher of Scientific Research (COE)

- 1** Community-based HIV/AIDS prevention programs
- 2** Fair distribution of development resources

I have been engaged in research in Ethiopia since 1995. Based on my fieldwork with the Gurage people, I have published papers on the formation of their ethnic identities and on their activities in community-based rural development projects. In my study I demonstrated that a community-based organization could play an important role in forming alternative social relationships, thus helping to realize a fairer redistribution of development resources.

Currently I am working on the issue of HIV/AIDS prevention among the Gurage. I am following the activities of community-based organizations that promote solidarity among people who are living with the virus. I will also examine the role of customary Gurage laws and practices that may promote social care for AIDS patients at the community level. Through this research I try to find out how they interpret the risks related to HIV/AIDS and secure sustainable basis for their livelihoods.



Classroom of a school constructed by a community in rural Gurage

The rural village is a source of knowledge and ideas. This village headman in Northern Laos (second from left) told me (far left) his experience of revolution in the 1970s, new market economy in the 1990s, and trade with China in the 2000s.

## Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

**Kono Yasuyuki**

Professor

- 1** Land and water resources management
- 2** Dynamics of land use and land management
- 3** Area-specific sustainable livelihood systems

I study the transformation of rural livelihood systems, land and water resources management, and environmental conservation and development programs in Mainland Southeast Asia. The study sites cover a wide range of ecological settings, from deltaic areas of the Red River and Mekong River in Vietnam, Chaophraya River in Thailand, and Ayeyarwady River in Myanmar, to plateau areas of Northeast Thailand, Upper Burma and Tamil Nadu State in India, and mountainous areas of northern Vietnam, northern Laos, northern Thailand, and Yunnan Province of China. Fieldwork combined with remote sensing and GIS analyses are the major tools of the research.

My major research concern is to develop an area-specific synthesis of technology, institutions, and natural environment for land and water resources management in a globalizing environment; I am presently studying forest dynamics and land management systems. The impact of the spread of the market economy and internationally standardized programs for rural development and environmental conservation suggest that land is the major competing resource. In order to overcome this widely recognized scarcity, both substantial and expected, technology and institutions to support multi-layered and multi-purpose land use systems derived from the long-term development process of each area should be developed.



## Matsubayashi Kozo

Professor

- 1 Longitudinal follow-up study based on comprehensive geriatric assessment for community-dwelling elderly in Japan and other Asian countries
- 2 Study on neurodegenerative diseases in Papua New Guinea
- 3 Comparative study on human aging and disease in Himalaya highlanders

I have been continuing the longitudinal study on comprehensive geriatric assessment for community-dwelling elderly living in Kochi, Japan, since 1990.

To compare with these findings, I have carried out geriatric surveys of community-dwelling elderly living in West Java, Indonesia; Phuto district, Vietnam; Maubin, Myanmar; Khon Kaen, Thailand; and Savannakhet, Laos. The findings included an increasing prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the elderly population of Khon Kaen and Savannakhet and a high prevalence of hypertension in the elderly of West Java. A close association was also found between metabolic syndrome in the elderly and economic transition. In addition and in comparison with the above, two special interests in neurodegenerative diseases in Papua New Guinea and the health of high altitude populations in Himalaya have also led to cooperation with researchers of the Research Institute of Humans and Nature.



Visiting by medical team using a boat through a river to home village of patients with neurodegenerative disease in Papua in New Guinea.

Harrowing with a *tun* (a unique harrow shaped like a comb) in a field near the Buddhist ruins of Pagan, Myanmar, July 2006

## Ando Kazuo

Associate Professor

- 1 Changes in agricultural technologies and the development of village societies in Southeast and South Asia
- 2 People's subjective participation in rural development projects by village communities, and local government learned through Practical Area Studies or Action in Asia and Japan

Since April, 2001, I have mainly been involved in the following two projects: the JICA Joint Study on Participatory Rural Development Project (PRDP) and the JSPS Study on Agricultural and Rural Development among the Minorities of Bangladesh and Myanmar (SARD-BM). The first project is a continuation of two previous JICA joint studies on rural development in Bangladesh. In these JICA study projects, I tried to develop alternative research methods that are suitable for rural development and also applicable to area studies. One of these methods foregrounds the standpoint and consciousness of persons living in the study area. I call this study Practical Area Studies or Action Research Area Studies. The second project is also based on my previous individual studies on locally existing technologies and rural societies in the deltaic regions of Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Northeast India including Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The study area – between Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, Irrawaddy in Myanmar, and Northeast India – was re-opened in the late 1990s to foreign scholars, and I am now in the process of collecting primary data on that region mainly through the JSPS grant projects (KAKEN). In addition, since 1999 I have conducted fieldwork on rural development and agricultural technologies in rural Japan, especially in Kyoto Prefecture, and also in the hilly regions of Yunnan in China and in Laos in order to formulate alternative options for agricultural development for rural Japan.



## Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

## Hayami Yoko

Professor

- 1 The historical development of ethnic relationships and mobility in mainland Southeast Asia, rethinking the upland-lowland axis
- 2 Family in Southeast Asia
- 3 Gender and ethnicity among minority ethnic groups
- 4 Religious movements and Buddhist practice in Burma

My research interests have evolved since I began research among the Karen in Northern Thai hills two decades ago on religion, ethnicity, and gender. Changes in my orientation, in anthropology, and in the area have constantly demanded me to rethink my understanding. My focus has widened spatially and temporally. From the time of Thailand's modern nation building to national policies under the Cold War, and subsequently in the age of globalization, how have the foundations of life for the people transformed? Representations of the hill minorities, both by others and by themselves, have gone through processes of negotiation. Rather than remain at the level of discourse analysis, I have pursued the taken-for-granted categories of ethnicity on the ground and in history. In the past several years, I have also been conducting research in Myanmar, looking at the everyday practices of the Karen since colonial times. I am pursuing two major topics across the Thailand-Myanmar border: the ethno-religious movements among the Karen; and the domestic sphere as a locus of cultural reproduction amid experiences of ethnic conflict as well as cross-border mobility for labor and refuge. Through these topics, I aim to reconsider modernist frameworks of "family," "ethnicity," and "religion."



A newly-married couple making their marital oath in Paan, Karen State

## Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

## Shimizu Hiromu

Professor

- 1 Resiliency of indigenous communities in a remote area against globalization
- 2 Japanese retirees' migration to Southeast Asia
- 3 Socio-cultural history of Yokosuka City under the shadow of the US Naval Base

One of my research topics is the resiliency of indigenous communities in a remote area against globalization. Almost every year since 1997 I have visited Hapao village and surrounding areas in Ifugao province of northern Luzon to study people-initiated projects of reforestation, cultural revitalization, and socio-economic development. Anthropologically, the Ifugao are well known not only for rice terraces, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List as a living cultural heritage in 1995, but also for customary laws, myths and rituals, woodcarving production, and so forth. Today more than 150 villagers have gone global, mainly women who have gone abroad to work as domestic helpers.

Hapao is located at the center of a mountainous area where the main force of the Japanese army led by General Yamashita entrenched itself in the final phase of the Second World War. Mr. Lopez Nauyac, a native intellectual and the president of a small NGO (Ifugao Global Forest City Movement) in Hapao, insisted that world peace finally descended on Hapao at the cost of villagers' suffering and death, and he succeeded in obtaining funds for his projects from several Japanese agencies including JICA. The total amount exceeds 50 million yen. I am interested in the signifying practice of Mr. Nauyac as well the global connections of villagers.

My other research topics are an investigation of the migration of Japanese retirees to Southeast Asia and a socio-cultural history of Yokosuka City under the shadow of the US Naval Base.



Mr. Nauyac talks with a JICA inspection team at a reforestation site, August 13, 2005.

**Ishikawa Noboru**  
Associate Professor

- 1 State-making and transnationality**
- 2 Culture and power**
- 3 Global ethnography**

As a social anthropologist, I have maintained a strong interest in political economy and relationships between human and environment in insular Southeast Asia. I have thus explored social forces shaping the region through the articulation of history and ethnography both from macro and micro perspectives. More specifically, my research focuses on the material bases of socio-cultural configurations in maritime Southeast Asia, analyzing them in both their local and global contexts and looking into their interaction. I have been engaged in interdisciplinary research on the Malay world and on present-day Malaysia and Indonesia, with special attention to the role of cultural interpretations in the reproduction and maintenance of power, identity politics, nation-making, ethnogenesis, socio-cultural dislocation, and the mobilization of social labor.

My current research themes include the transnational process at a state border in western Borneo, the social history of a riverine society in Northern Sarawak, Malaysia, commodity chains connecting Southeast Asia and Japan, and the socio-cultural construction of “nature” in the industrialized environment of Southeast Asia.



A log pond in Northern Sarawak, Malaysia

**Koizumi Junko**  
Associate Professor

- 1 Modern Thai history and historiography**
- 2 History of gender relations in Thailand**
- 3 Diplomatic history of Thailand**

My research has been focused on the historical study of Siam (Thailand) in the Early Bangkok period. I have conducted extensive archival research concerning the various aspects of pre-modern Siamese society and state administration and their transformation from the late 19th century. Based upon insights obtained through reading those primary source materials, I have also tried to pursue a critical reexamination of modern Thai historiography, raising questions about existing history writing and representation in both official and popular historical discourses that are mostly framed by a modern nation-state cum royalist framework. In this relation, I regard the question of gender as an important field of history that has been marginalized in the major masculinist discourse of Thai history. Another field of importance that needs critical reappraisal is the historical place in Siam of China factors, which have hitherto been confined within the assimilation perspective. Through such historical



explorations, I hope to broaden the possibilities of history writing and propose the significance of a long-term historical perspective for understanding present-day situations in the post-Cold War era.

**Anna Leonowens**  
Source: Leslie Smith Dow. 1991. *Anna Leonowens: A Life beyond “The King and I.”* (Nova Scotia: Pottersfield Press), p.61

## Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

**Kobayashi Satoru**  
Assistant Professor

- 1** Local characteristics of Cambodian village societies in the era of globalization
- 2** Social history of the region around Tonle Sap Lake since the early twentieth century
- 3** Comparative studies of Theravada Buddhist societies in mainland Southeast Asia

How have the state, society, and local communities of Cambodia declined and rebuilt since the 1970s? This has been my major research interest during the past several years. It has long been thought that the country suffered a dramatic destruction of almost all aspects of people's life under the totalitarian state rule of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979. Undoubtedly, the continued international isolation and warfare during the almost following 10 years accelerated the diffusion of this stereotypical understanding of Cambodian society and culture. My research, based on fieldwork in a rural community of the eastern Tonle Sap Lake region since around 1999, explores local people's present lives in their specific ecological and socio-cultural settings, as well as the reality of changes within their lives, not only during and after the DK era, but since the early 20th century. These efforts have resulted in several ethnographic analyses of socio-cultural changes. I have recently started research on institutional reconstruction after the DK for the purpose of reviewing the meaning and significance of the modern nation-state in the local inhabitants' life-world as well as the interwoven relationship of socio-political institutions and historical inherited features in the locality.



A meeting of core members of the Theravada temple community in the Tonle Sap Lake region of central Cambodia. The head monk had severely questioned a subordinate monk about wrong behavior, and the "achar vat" (layman who takes a leading role in temple activities) is voicing his opinion.

## Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

**Fujita Koichi**  
Professor

- 1** Irrigation economy in Asia
- 2** Microfinance in rural Asia
- 3** Rural poor and their livelihood in Asia
- 4** Agricultural development in various countries (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar)

My major research interest is rural institutions and economic development in Asia. In an abstract sense, rural institutions mean the various socio-economic and cultural organizations and systems that determine how factors of production (land, labor, and capital) are combined and function in a market. The most fundamental question is to inquire into the relationship between such rural institutions and economic development. My research areas are mainly Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos. The research methodology is to collect primary data by doing intensive fieldwork in a limited number of villages and to make socio-economic analysis.

My major research topics in recent years are 1) the "Green Revolution" and its impact on the rural poor in Bangladesh; 2) efficiency and income distribution effects of groundwater market (by tube wells) in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India; 3) rural informal credit markets and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh; 4) the growing village saving groups in Vientiane Municipality, Laos; 5) agricultural development and the rural landless in Myanmar; 6) the transformation of the tank irrigation system and rural economies in Tamil Nadu, India.



At Bamyan village in Afghanistan

**Sugihara Kaoru**  
Professor

- 1 The East Asian miracle in global history**
- 2 The history of intra-Asian trade**
- 3 A comparative history of labor-intensive industrialization**
- 4 A study of the historical path of humansphere-sustainable development**

The first project concerns the formation of a new paradigm of global economic history. I am currently writing a book in Japanese on the theme of the East Asian miracle, which discusses what the postwar experience of high economic growth in East Asia suggests for the understanding of global history. Second, I work on the statistics of intra-Asian trade during the first half of the nineteenth century to clarify the nature of the western impact and the role of regional trade in Asia's economic development. Third, I study aspects of the history of labor-intensive industrialization in comparative perspective, with particular reference to South and Southeast Asia. Finally, I am investigating the path of economic development in Asia (excluding East Asia) and Africa, which has produced neither the European miracle nor the East Asian miracle, but has sustained the life of half the world's population. This is an attempt to relate global economic history to global environmental history.



The coast of Porbandar, Gujarat, India, which once prospered in Indian Ocean trade, and the remains of the ruler of its princely state

**Patricio N. Abinales**  
Professor

- 1 Middle class and elite violence in the Philippines**
- 2 Mapping of armed zones in the southern Philippines**
- 3 Epidemics as a non-traditional security issue in Southeast and East Asia**

I continue my research on middle class and elite violence in the Philippines even as I start research in two new areas: mapping the armed zones in the southern Philippines using advances in GIS technology combined with traditional maps; and epidemics, especially those caused by rodents, as a non-traditional security issue in Southeast and East Asia. The first of these will hopefully provide scholars, policy analysts, and peace groups a sense of what is in store for communities in these areas when peace is signed between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Philippine government. The second will apply existing medical, ecological, and agricultural approaches to studying rodents with public health and politics.



At the Thai-Burma-Laos border

## Japanese Visiting Scholar

**Shiraishi Takashi**

Professor

- 1 The rise of China and the transformation of its vicinities**
- 2 The formation of East Asia**
- 3 Macro-comparative history of state formations in Southeast Asia**

I am currently working on the topic, “The Rise of China and the Transformation of Its Vicinities.” In this research, I examine the ways in which Southeast Asian countries engage China both multilaterally and bilaterally while keeping in mind the broader transformation in the regional order.

In the longer term, I am working on three book projects. The first is concerned with the formation of East Asia (with special emphasis on Southeast Asia) over a period from the mid-1980s to the late 1990s. During this time the Cold War came to an end, China transformed itself into a socialist market economy, the Japanese economy boomed and busted, and de-facto economic integration of East Asia proceeded with the deepening and expansion of business networks. The second project is a macro-comparative history of state formations in Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia/Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Burma. This book project builds on my previous collection of essays, *Umi no Teikoku* (Empire of the Seas: The Making of a Region). My third project takes up where *An Age in Motion: Popular Radicalism in Java 1912-1926* left off by investigating the historical origins of surveillance politics in Indonesia from 1927 to 1941.



Scene of the July 2004 presidential election in downtown Jakarta

## Japanese Visiting Scholar

**Nagafuchi Yasuyuki**

Professor

- 1 The fate of fetishizing culture**

Power, violence, money, and religion are deeply rooted in human imagination and desire. As I have engaged in research on the institutionalization of a minor religion, Hinduism, within Indonesia with the largest Muslim population in the world, I have been interested in the relationship between these elements for my next research. For example, making money is strongly connected with God, because the most salient cash product in Bali is its culture rooted in religion, as commoditized for the tourism industry. On the other hand, some Balinese violently exploit immigrant labor on the ground that the immigrants themselves exploit Balinese culture, even though the industry inevitably depends on their labor. Culture is also the most important base for political campaigning, sometime developing into violent confrontations. Balinese and Hindus outside Bali are increasing critical of this situation, especially the fetishism of culture. This controversy has led to the disruption of the representative organization of Hindus in Bali, indicating the predicament of culture under capitalism and exposing the real nature of imagination and desire for power, violence, money, and religion.



At a souvenir shop in Kuta, Bali

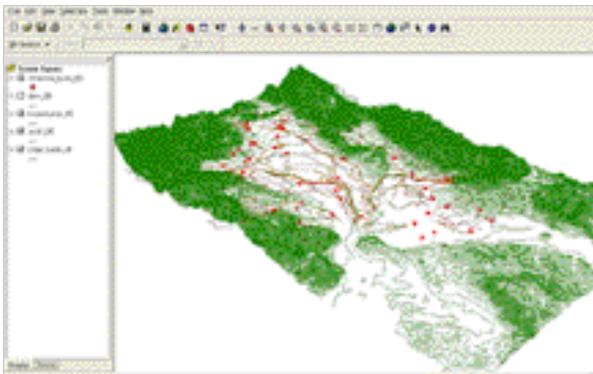
## Shibayama Mamoru

Professor

- 1 Humanities GIS in Southeast Asia, particularly in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Ayutthaya, Thailand
- 2 Mapping maritime exchanges between Southeast Asian countries and Japan
- 3 Resource sharing for historical information in area studies and meta data management

For more or less two decades, the major topic in my research has been the application of informatics to historical studies, particularly of the early modern period in Japan. My recent research focuses on the application of geo-informatics to historical, cultural, and archaeological studies with emphasis on Southeast Asia. As can be seen from the utilization of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) in such studies, geo-informatics is already being actively incorporated into advanced research. However, the case studies, experiences, and research results that are currently available are insufficient.

Since these circumstance are important for both area studies and informatics, the aim of my research is to work to creating and building up a new discipline – Area Informatics – which explores regional dynamics through synthetic and holistic approaches based on geo-informatics in area studies.



3D Modeling with Shrine Mapping in Kyoto City



Temple Survey in Ubon Rachatani in Thailand

## Igarashi Tadataka

Associate Professor

- 1 Traditional calendrical systems in Indonesia

Particular knowledges and technologies to predict seasonal changes, or “traditional calendrical systems,” are quite commonly used in farming and fishing activities in developing areas. I continue to collect such cases in Indonesia, especially in the Provinces of Bali and West Nusa Tenggara, in order to clarify their structure and compare them with examples from other parts of Indonesia.

There is area-to-area variation in the cases I have so far collected: (i) systems depending on particular natural events or phenomena that people observe keenly; (ii) systems of calculation relying on simple formulae without observation of natural phenomena; and (iii) systems combining types i and ii. Calendrical accuracy in each type is mainly dependent upon the degree to which intercalation (correction of the gap between calendrical months and particular seasons) is performed properly and routinely.

Apart from these systems, calendrical practices in daily life are important. For example: some fishermen in Lombok have their own way of predicting the appearance of the palolo worm for spawning that differs occasionally from the government’s prediction (that often fails); and when, on occasion, natural events observed by farmers in Bali do not agree with “modern” Balinese calendrical months (because the “modern” calendar is devised by computation alone, not by observation, as previously), some farmers follow their own observation.

## Division of Area Informatics

## Kitamura Yumi

Assistant Professor

- 1 Library network and information sharing
- 2 Chinese Indonesian cultural identity
- 3 The linguistic landscape of Jakarta in the post-Suharto era

My activities consist of two components: library management and research on contemporary cultural issues in Indonesia with a focus on Chinese Indonesians.

### 1. Library networks and information sharing

My recent focus is on the establishment of library networks and information sharing among related libraries in Japan and Southeast Asia.

### 2. Chinese Indonesian cultural identity

Chinese Indonesians are currently in the process of reconstructing their cultural identity after the fall of Suharto in May 1998. They are undertaking this in the context of two contradictory experiences – on the one hand, a sense of liberation with the downfall of Suharto, and on the other hand, becoming once more a “targeted ethnic group” by rioters. For the past two years, I have approached this process through the issues of museum representation and Confucianism.

### 3. The linguistic landscape of Jakarta in the post-Suharto era

The linguistic landscape of Jakarta has been changing dramatically, most notably in the number of displays of Chinese characters, which were forbidden to be used

in the public sphere throughout the Suharto era. In addition, bilingual signs (English/Indonesian, Indonesian/Arabic, etc.) seem to be increasing. I hope to capture the social changes of the city through these signs in multiple languages.



At the one of the Tridarma temples in Surabaya after Chinese New Year, 2007

## Division of Area Informatics

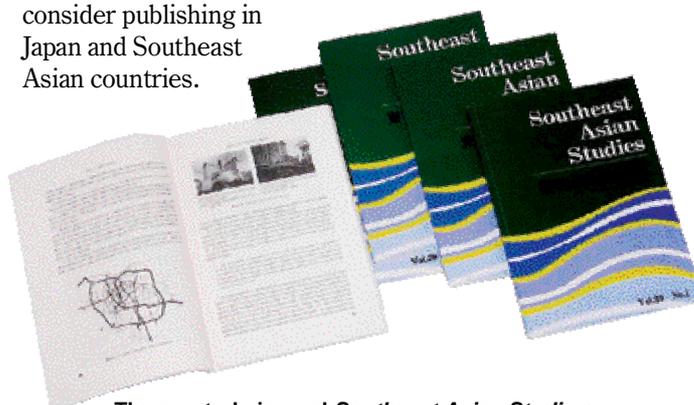
## Yonezawa Mariko

Assistant Professor

- 1 The characteristics and transition of the quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies*
- 2 Publishing in the information age

The quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* of which I am managing editor, has a history of 44 years. In the early years of the journal, the staff of CSEAS were eager for Japanese scholars to understand Southeast Asia and to introduce their knowledge to the rest of Asia and the world. Currently, the increasing number of papers by Southeast Asian authors is the most striking characteristic. In order to understand the journal's characteristics and its transition over time, I will study the submissions and published papers by Southeast Asian scholars and the trends in their research topics.

Over the past several years great improvement in information procedures has caused people to rethink the concept of publishing and to speculate on its future. Development from oral tradition to handwritten letters, then from handwritten letters to printed matter has made it possible to isolate words from their context, which has ushered in the combination of database and computer with outstanding capacities of modification and search. By using the computer, we can search any document quickly, but we still face the question of how to carefully select and polish words without becoming stupefied in the diversification of media. Based on these considerations, I would like to consider publishing in Japan and Southeast Asian countries.



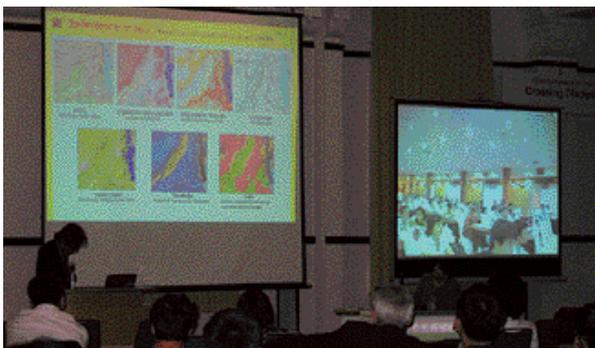
The quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies*: the increasing number of Southeast Asian authors is its most striking characteristic.

## Kitani Kimiya

Assistant Professor

- 1 Approach to ease of information transmission
- 2 Connectivity and sustainability for video conferencing

An important keyword in area studies is communication with and in the field. Although information technology has rapidly innovated, the use of the latest technology is still difficult in the context of area studies fieldwork. Since I arrived at the Center, I have improved the on-site support system, which has proved more difficult than expected. In addition, there are two main types of support requests: 1) to easily handle information transmission; and 2) to communicate seamlessly for discussion and lecture. My activity in response to the first type has mainly been centered on the web during this fiscal year. Various web editing tools (such as blog) are now easily obtained, but the more we hope for originality, the more difficult they become to use and construct. Therefore, I have been researching a good mix of blog tools and established editing systems while considering cost performance. My activity in support of the second type of request is mainly to find tools that are easy to operate. There are many video conference systems, but I have tried to use open source software. Of course, on a large scale or in a special case, we may need to use expensive equipment, but generally I think it is not necessary. Therefore, I will continue to explore various approaches while participating in projects involving video conference.



GIS-IDEAS 2006 and 21st COE International Symposium between Rex Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and Memorial Clock Tower in Kyoto University. Right side of photo is the Vietnam side. November 11, 2006.

## Kosaka Yasuyuki

- 1 Plant diversity in agricultural landscape in relation to human use and management in Laos

Human-managed ecosystems have attracted increasing attention in line with rising concern about the conservation of biodiversity. Such ecosystems are also culturally important within local communities. My research is on the agricultural landscape of Laos, where a diversity of wild and cultivated plants is used in daily life. I aim to create an inventory of vegetation in villages, to describe relationships between local people and plants, and to estimate the process of change in vegetation and land-use in villages, in order to discuss suitable plant resource management for local communities.

My research has also progressed through collaboration with researchers in other fields since 2006. For example, field surveys were conducted with nutrition scientists to evaluate the importance of wild edible plants in Lao diets. In addition, the stand of trees within a paddy field, a characteristic landscape of central Laos, has been studied with agronomists in terms of productivity and sustainability of rice cultivation.



Survey of useful plants at a local market in Mahaxay District, Khammouane Province, Laos

Junior Research Fellow

## Nakanishi Yoshihiro

- 1 Civil-military relations in Myanmar
- 2 Political economy of Chinese influence on Myanmar
- 3 Comparative study of state failure

I study civil-military relations in Myanmar and Southeast Asia. My Ph.D. dissertation, which examines the nexus between the military and the political “revolution” in Ne Win’s Myanmar (1962–1988), demonstrates how the formal network of officer corps expanded to state organizations through Ne Win’s “*tohlanye*” (revolution) and argues that this expansion has contributed to the long duration of the military regime since 1962. In the context of current debates around democratization in Myanmar, my work suggests that any analysis of Myanmar politics must examine not only democratic movements, but also intra-military politics.

Two new projects continue my interest in Myanmar and civil-military relations. The project on Chinese businessmen in Myanmar, funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, explores the economic and political roles of Chinese businessmen after 1988 and investigates immigrants, economic investment, and diplomatic relations between Myanmar and China. A second project looks at state failures in Asian and African countries in order to compare Myanmar with other countries. The aim of this project is to make a model of the patterns and pathways of state failure in countries like Pakistan, Iraq, Somalia, and so on.



The cover of the Myanmar military magazine, *People's Military Magazine*, in the late 1960s. It represents the military's historical view in the sky and its socialist dream on the ground.

Junior Research Fellow

## Hoshikawa Keisuke

- 1 Traditional agricultural engineering
- 2 Water management in irrigated agricultural areas
- 3 Local community and disasters

With such tools as numerical modeling, GIS, remote sensing, and surveying, as well as interviews with local people, I am examining the relationship between human activities and the natural environment in various parts of Asia. Types of relationship include the adaptation of people to environment, the effect of human activities on environment, and the impact of environmental changes on human life.

Traditional earthen weirs for rice cultivation, called “*thamnop*,” have been widely constructed and used by farmers in Northeast Thailand. One of my research topics is how the traditional weirs fit topographical and hydrological conditions and how they have been important for rice production in the region.

Climate changes accompanying global warming are affecting agricultural production systems. I am simulating agricultural production and hydrological circulation under changed climate conditions in a command area of the Lower Seyhan Irrigation Project, Turkey, using a quasi-3 dimensional hydrological model (IMPAM) developed for better irrigation water management.

On May 27, 2006, an earthquake killed more than 5,000 people around Yogyakarta, Indonesia. I am now analyzing the detailed causes of deaths with data showing the spatial distribution of death and house collapse. In addition, methods for monitoring recovery processes are being researched.



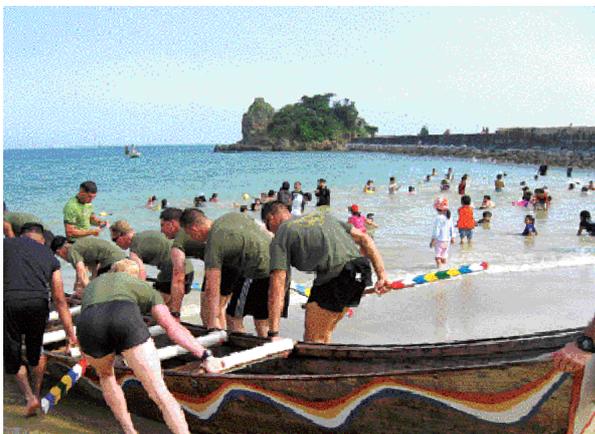
An old *thamnop* (traditional earthen weir) in Siemriap, Cambodia

JSPS Fellow

## Miyanishi Kaori

- 1 U.S. military
- 2 Cross-cultural marriages

I am currently doing research on the multi-faceted relationship between U.S. militaries and local society in Okinawa from the point of view of gender. There are U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps bases in Okinawa. I focus on the U.S. Marine Corps to explore the following topics: 1) dating and marriage; 2) base employment; and 3) “Base Town.” I will compare my findings in Okinawan base towns with base towns in mainland Japan, Korea, and Puerto Rico. In addition, I hope to modify the simplistic view of “local women as victims” and thus contribute to gender studies. I pay attention to how women who are related to U.S. military bases are perceived in contemporary Okinawa and how Okinawan views of them have changed historically. Previous studies have studied relationships between Okinawan women and military bases in the framework of “militaries and women” with women depicted as victims, but I would like to approach the lives of Okinawan women with attention to their agency.



U.S. Marines participating in local dragon boat racing in Okinawa

Researcher of Scientific Research

## Hamamoto Satoko

- 1 Socio-economic mobility among fishing communities in the Makassar Straits under Indonesia’s Regional Autonomy Policy
- 2 Distribution of hand-woven textiles among the Bugis-Makassarese in the Wallacea area

I conduct area studies research on socio-economic and socio-cultural dynamics among the people of the Spermonde Archipelago, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The Archipelago straddles the provinces of South Sulawesi and East Kalimantan. The south end of this area faces the historical port towns of East Java, while the opposite end of this maritime area faces the international boundaries of Malaysia and the Philippines. The Spermonde Archipelago is not a large or historically famous area; however, if we look into the dynamics of its everyday life in human mobility and natural resources transaction, the interfaces of the area can be surprising. The Makassar Straits, South Sulawesi, and its famously highly-mobile population are still major keywords to be observed and clarified in order to understand the social, economic, and cultural transformation and diversity of the entire area of eastern Indonesia under the Regional Autonomy Policy.



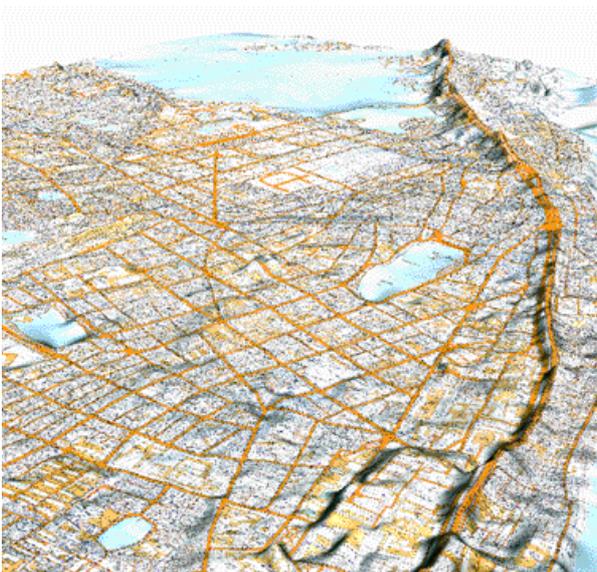
A traditional back-tension weaving loom in the Spermonde Archipelago. Sarongs spun with this type of loom have been dispersed throughout the coastal area of the Makassar Straits and eastern Indonesia as commodities in a weaving maritime network.

Researcher of Scientific Research

## Yonezawa Go

- 1 Construction of 3-D geologic model of Hanoi City, Vietnam
- 2 Spatial distribution of land subsidence in Hanoi City, Vietnam, using GIS and RS

Hanoi City is located in a flood plain of the Red River, the average elevation being less than 10 meters. In this city, where people depend on the groundwater to sustain life, the recent rapid increase of population is increasing demand of groundwater as well. This has caused a remarkable and serious land subsidence over the whole urban area. To comprehend what happens around a serious land subsidence area, it is necessary to understand the distribution of groundwater in the subsurface structure. Because 3-D geologic modeling is useful for solving this kind of problem, I will introduce this technique into area studies and propose to establish this method as a special analysis using area informatics. The linked research between the subsurface information and aboveground information will become a new type of knowledge in area studies.



Example of visualization of 3-D topographic map in Hanoi City, Vietnam, using GRASS GIS

Researcher of Scientific Research

## Yajima Kichiji

**Practical studies on participatory rural development in developing countries in Asia, including:**

- 1 Local administration and extension services for rural development
- 2 Community museum of culture, tradition, and indigenous knowledge

As a member of both joint study and implementation teams on rural development projects in Bangladesh, I have developed an alternative community development approach called the “Link Model.” This approach bridges the gap between village communities and service providers, such as local government, administration, and NGOs, and has demonstrated effectiveness in encouraging community people to participate in processes of rural development. The Government of Bangladesh has adopted and begun implementing the “Link Model” as a pilot project.

Present development paradigms, which make too much of modernization of rural livelihood and economic growth, tend not only to undervalue but also to ignore culture, tradition, and indigenous knowledge accumulated in the community through generations. This discourages people from continuing to live in the community and weakens and destroys the functions of rural communities and the unity of people. Unless these tendencies are reversed, people will continue to migrate from rural to urban areas, hence undermining the sustainability of rural livelihoods. My current interest is in searching for an alternative rural development paradigm that encourages people to live together in the community spiritually as well as economically. A proposed community museum that conserves indigenous knowledge and technologies at the community level through local participation might be a possible solution.



An elderly farmer happily demonstrates how to use an indigenous fishing trap.

## Yasuno Osamu

- 1 Rural development and sustainable development
- 2 Action research on agricultural education

It is the current fashion to take a “participatory approach” and to organize “self-help groups” to support ongoing rural development projects. Prominent examples of self-help groups are groups of micro-credit projects, agricultural cooperatives, water users groups, groups for the poorest of the poor, and women’s groups. The direct beneficiaries are the members of the group, and in this sense, they are based on “egoism.” We should scrutinize the content of participation and reconsider a definition of “self-help” based on “altruism.” From this perspective, I am now seeking an alternative paradigm for rural development in Pakistan.

In the field of agricultural education, conventional agricultural practices are recognized as the target to be “improved.” There is a large gap between high-level agricultural research institutions and farmers, who lack the capacity to judge and adopt methods scientifically. As a result, people in villages are losing confidence in being farmers. To foster confident farmers who can make judgments about farming methods, Pakistani colleagues and I have started a project to establish an agriculture school through which “action research” is being conducted. Related studies are also being carried out.



With earthquake-affected villagers in Battagram, Pakistan, January 2007

## Ishine Masayuki

- 1 Metabolic syndrome in community-dwelling elderly in Southeast Asia
- 2 End of life among community-dwelling peoples in Southeast Asia

The global burden of cardiovascular disease is spreading rapidly worldwide, not only in developed but also in developing countries, including Southeast Asian countries. I am involved in the ongoing (since 1990) longitudinal study on comprehensive geriatric assessment of community-dwelling elderly in Kochi Japan, which measures the incidence of metabolic syndrome associated with cardiovascular risk factors.

To compare with our findings of Japanese elderly, we carried out geriatric surveys of community-dwelling elderly in Southeast Asian countries. We found increasing prevalence of metabolic syndrome among the elderly in Khon Kaen, Thailand, but low prevalence among the elderly in Savannakhet, Laos, and among ethnic Isan elderly in Khon Kaen, Thailand. In addition, we started programs to prevent diabetes and metabolic syndrome in Tosa (Japan), Khon Kaen, and Savannakhet, and conducted an education program to promote awareness and exercise among the elderly in Khon Kaen and Savannakhet in order to prevent metabolic syndrome.

In another comparison, we found higher subjective happiness (quality of life) among the elderly in a nursing home in Myanmar than among those living in a welfare home in Osaka, Japan. We will continue to survey and compare what the elderly prefer in the end-of-life stage in Southeast Asia compared with Japan.



A medical team visiting a 93-year-old woman with metabolic syndrome in her home

## Researcher of Scientific Research

## Nissim Kadosh Otmazgin

- 1 Regionalization in East and Southeast Asia
- 2 Japanese music and TV industries in East and Southeast Asia
- 3 Cultural production and cultural policy in Japan and in East and Southeast Asia

My academic background is Political Science and East Asian Area Studies. Throughout my studies, I have been fascinated by the possibility to combine social science methodologies and area specialty in analyzing and explaining social phenomena. My research relies on these two disciplinary pillars.

My research is about the political economy of Japanese popular culture in East and Southeast Asia. My attempt is to explore the expansion of Japanese cultural industries by using some of the same analytical and conceptual tools that were used to examine the oversea expansion of other Japanese industries, such as automobiles and electronics. In particular, I examine the creation of regional markets for Japanese music and TV programs, the externalization of Japanese cultural production formats, and the overall influence Japanese popular culture has on the development of the local cultural industries. As a part of this research, I conducted repeated fieldworks in Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai, Bangkok and Seoul. In each city I closely examined the creation of markets for Japanese music and TV programs and the overall influence Japanese culture has on the development of the local cultural industries.

Recently, I have been conducting a comparative study of the emergence of cultural industries in East and Southeast Asia and their impact on the regionalization process. I am also studying the Japanese government response to the success of Japanese popular culture abroad and the corresponding policy it initiates.

Mao and Doraemon,  
Shanghai,  
August 2004



## Researcher of Scientific Research

## Watanabe Kazuya

- 1 Ecological management techniques for rural environments

I have been studying ecological management techniques for rural environments, which in applied ecology, is called adaptive management. I discuss the guidelines of habitat planning and management for coexistence between man and wildlife. My field sites include mountain streams, rice fields, and agricultural channels. These environments are important not only for us but also for wildlife such as fish and amphibians, and the purpose of this research is to think about how we should conserve their rural environments. To observe their habits and hear their voices, I undertake strenuous field work – in order to know their life, it may be necessary to investigate all day and night, sitting in the same place as long as 8 hours – which is full of surprises and discoveries.



Man's existence is an insignificant blip in the vastness of the environment. The environment is maintained in precarious balance.

## Toyota Hideo

- 1 Rural finance and poverty alleviation in Bangladesh
- 2 Governance in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India

My research interests include rural finance, poverty alleviation, and governance in South Asia, mainly Bangladesh and India. In South Asian countries, formal and semi-formal financial institutions have been increasing their lending to rural populations because rural finance is considered a vital tool for poverty alleviation and rural development. But there are still many informal transactions, which indicates a large unmet need for financial services. I have focused my research on the interactions between the formal and informal financial sectors.

Governance matters because it affects the economic performance of a society. If corruption is rampant and judicial and law enforcement institutions do not work, developmental efforts are hampered as a result of increased transaction costs of the economy. I am now focusing on ongoing challenges in improving governance in Bangladesh and India.



Rural Bangladesh

## Wada Taizo

- 1 Cross-cultural study of depression in older people in Southeast Asia and Japan
- 2 Epidemiology of cardiovascular-risk factors in Southeast Asia

We have been studying depression in older people living in Southeast Asian countries and Japan. Depression is not only a major threat to the mental health and well-being of the elderly but also a matter of concern to any caregiver treating such patients and their families. Although depression is expected to be the second-leading cause of disability worldwide by 2020, reports of prevalence of depression in Southeast Asian countries are still very few. One of the reasons is that reliable screening methods have not been established in those areas. We have reported that depression is associated with disability and lower quality of life among community-dwelling older people in Vietnam, Indonesia, and Japan. However, the effect of traditional lifestyles or religion on depression is not clear. We would like to develop a screening tool for depression and to clarify how lifestyle and spirituality are associated with depression in Southeast Asian countries. Treatable depression should be effectively detected and treated as there is no health without mental health.

**A Burmese medical student examining manual dexterity using a button test. Depression is associated with lower activities of daily living. November 2004, Maubin, Myanmar**



## Researcher of Scientific Research

## Retno Kusumaningtyas

- 1 Natural resource management by local communities living adjacent to national parks in Sumatra
- 2 Progress analysis of co-management at Tesso Nilo National Park
- 3 Changes in Javanese home garden system at transmigration village in Sumatra

Having received academic training in both forestry and environmental ecology, my current research focuses on the possibilities of realizing a sustainable natural resource management system through collaborative management, in particular for the area encompassing the Tesso Nilo National Park in Riau Province, Sumatra.

It is a complicated backdrop for problems that can be found throughout Indonesia, where a wide range of actors seek a balance between nature preservation, the demands of economic development, and social and cultural issues, most of which depend to a large degree on available natural resources. By studying the influence of the different stakeholders on the process of forest and natural resource management, trying to identify the risks and opportunities they present, I aim to find theoretical and practical solutions to implement and maintain an inclusive system of co-management, involving and benefiting all stakeholders in a given area without harming remaining natural resources.

As many studies conducted in Southeast Asia have found the role of local communities to be critically important to the successful implementation of co-management, I pay special attention to this group, studying their agricultural practices, their social and economical position, and their general approach to natural resource management.



Approach to the Tesso Nilo National Park in Sumatra

## Postdoctoral Fellow (KSI)

## Furuichi Takahisa

- 1 Sediment budgeting of lake catchments
- 2 Land and water management in Southeast Asia

The Environmental Policy of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2002 wrote that “soil erosion is Asia’s most serious natural resource problem.” The livelihood of rural people in Southeast Asia still largely depends on agriculture that requires soil and land. This is the reason why the ADB defined this policy in the context of the mainstreaming of “poverty reduction” in the international development community. Hydrological data indicate that suspended sediment yield from Southeast Asian land to the oceans is the second largest in the world. Considering the ongoing deforestation in Southeast Asia, soil erosion is likely to have been accelerated in the region.

Sediment budgets are a useful and powerful conceptual framework to quantify sediment movement in various forms and scales, depending on which form and scale of budgets will be most effective for addressing particular scientific or management questions. My previous study showed that the combination of sediment sourcing, sediment dating, and hydrological monitoring allows the construction of sediment budgets that are meaningful for lake catchment management. The provision of a guide for land and water management based on sediment budgets, contextualized by local and regional socio-economic situations, is my current research interest.



Hydrological monitoring at a gauging station newly established in the Lake Inle catchment, Myanmar

## Library

**Overview**

Since its establishment in 1968, the CSEAS library has been a most essential foundation in the promotion of research activities in the field of Southeast Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds over 200,000 items (as of March 2007) and assures access by both domestic and overseas patrons through its open access policy and reference services.

Especially in the past ten years, the library has shifted its aim from functioning as a rather closed institutional library to establishing a regional information stronghold for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia. Three factors have supported the sustainable development of this information stronghold. The first was the contribution of large-scale research grants to the goal of library acquisition. Between 1983 and 2002, the acquisition

program focused on Indonesia and Thailand, and the subsequent Center of Excellence projects — “Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa” (1998-2002) and the 21st Century COE Project “Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies” — have vastly expanded the countries and types of materials targeted for acquisition. The second factor was the incorporation of the library into the division of Area Informatics, which made it possible to promote information sharing in both multi-language and multi-media settings with the application of information technology. Finally, the foundation of the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) in 1998 redefined activities from that of a pure research-oriented library to a more education-oriented library in terms of collection development and user education.



Reference desk



Users in the reading room



Cataloging of Indonesian books



CSEAS Library main building

## Collection

The collection of the library has doubled in the past ten years as shown in Table 1. In addition, 1,270 journal titles, approximately 40,000 maps, and 3,000 satellite images comprise the collection.

Among the materials in Southeast Asian languages, Thai and Indonesian together represent over 75 percent of the collection (see Table 2).

Special collections are as follows:

### Charas Collection

The personal collection of a Thai government officer, Mr. Charas Pikul, consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of the Charas Collection is 4,000 volumes of cremation volumes “Nagsue Ngan Sop.” Cremation volumes are a unique form of publication in Thailand, usually published on the occasion of cremation rites of an important figure. Cremation volumes not only include information on the deceased person, but also selected texts of various genres. The cremation volumes in the Charas Collection are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.

### Foronda Collection

The personal collection of a famous historian, Dr. Marcelino Foronda, late professor of De La Salle University, Manila, consisting of 7,000 volumes of

monographs and various other materials on Philippine history. The materials include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years.

### Ocampo Collection

The personal collection of well-known historian and professor at Ateneo de Manila University, Mr. Ambeth Ocampo, consisting of 1,000 volumes of monographs and periodicals on Philippine history. Includes prayers and government publications.

### Indonesia Islam Collection

Collection of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia. Approximately 1,000 volumes.

### Dissemination

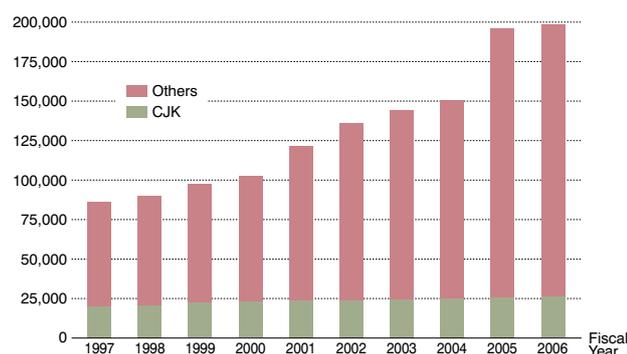
The CSEAS Library disseminates information via the CSEAS Library HP (<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/library/>), databases, and publications.

### Staff Members

The library staff consists of an assistant professor, five staff members, and a visiting researcher.

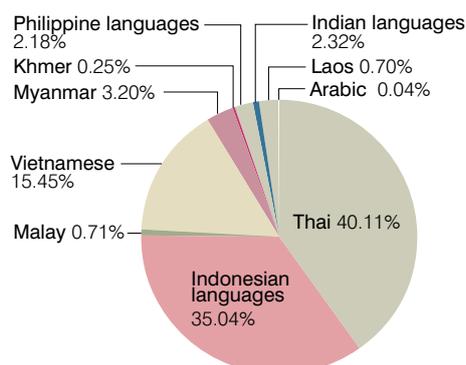
**Table 1: Number of Books Acquired 1997-2006**

Fiscal Year	Chinese/ Japanese/Korean	Others (Roman Script)	Total
1997	19,593	66,609	86,202
1998	20,270	69,331	89,601
1999	21,907	75,338	97,245
2000	22,699	79,816	102,515
2001	23,406	97,637	121,043
2002	23,474	111,930	135,404
2003	24,125	119,446	143,571
2004	24,755	125,373	150,128
2005	25,405	169,995	195,400
2006	25,784	172,836	198,620



**Table 2: Distribution of SEA Language Materials**

Language	Volumes	%
Thai	23,169	40.12
Indonesian languages	20,236	35.04
Vietnamese	8,923	15.45
Myanmar	1,847	3.20
Indian languages	1,341	2.32
Philippine languages	1,258	2.18
Malay	412	0.71
Laos	403	0.70
Khmer	145	0.25
Arabic	22	0.04
Total	57,756	100.00



## Map collections

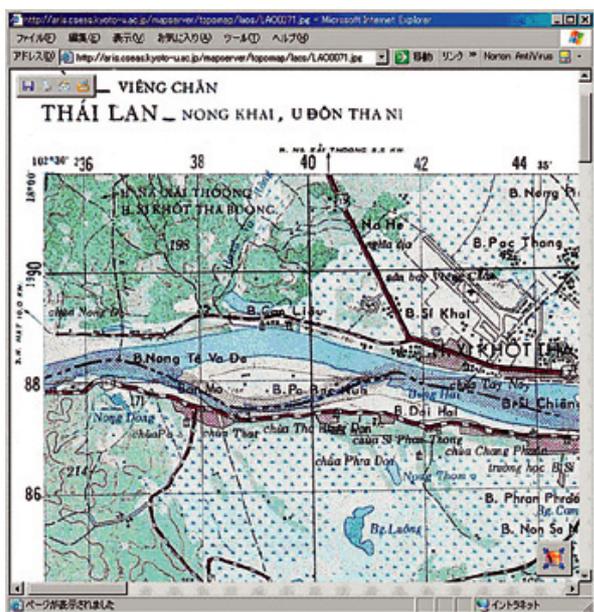
CSEAS holds about 40,000 sheets of maps of Southeast Asia and its surrounding areas, the second largest collection of overseas maps in Japan. About 16,000 of them are historically valuable topographical maps and nautical charts called “overseas maps” (*gaihouzu*) covering South, Southeast, and East Asia; these were prepared by the Japanese Survey Department before and during World War II. An integrated database of overseas maps is now being constructed in cooperation with all universities that hold such maps.

Digital archiving of maps is also progressing through the construction of a DVD map image library and a digital map browsing system. All maps held by CSEAS can be searched on the web ([http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/about/map-room\\_ja.html](http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/about/map-room_ja.html)).

## Satellite images

CSEAS holds 3,500 scenes of MOS-1 MESSR, JERS-1 SAR and Landsat-MSS/TM images that cover areas around Southeast Asia, including Eastern India, Bangladesh, Southern China, and Japan.

Satellite images have become an important material for CSEAS research activities organized as area informatics; this combines IT technologies, including satellite image analysis and GIS, with fieldwork and literature studies.



Topographic map of an area of the Thai-Laos border

## Aerial photograph collections

Thousands of aerial photographs taken by Peter Williams-Hunt in Mainland Southeast Asia around the time of World War II were organized by Dr. Elizabeth Moore at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, England, in the 1980s. CSEAS obtained a complete copy of these 5,804 photographs, called the “Williams-Hunt Collection,” and is presently digitizing it. The collection consists of 1,258 photos of Cambodia (mainly the Angkor area), 1,671 of Thailand, 821 of Myanmar, 2,632 of Malaysia, and 240 of Singapore.

In addition, CSEAS also holds aerial photos of a part of Lao PDR (628 sheets), Indonesia (1,635 sheets taken in 1976 and 1982), and Japan (3,513 sheets).

## Human Ecology Files (HEF)

Articles about human ecology in the abstracts of congresses, bulletins, reports, and journals throughout the world were collected and compiled into 5,600 files by the East-West Center, Hawaii, and were transferred to CSEAS by the kind offices of Prof. Terry Rambo (then Professor at the East-West Center) in 2000. A total of 8,400 files (including the above-mentioned 5,600 files, 1,600 Agroforestry files, and 1,200 Watershed files) are called the “Human Ecology Files (HEF).” A web search system for HEF is now being constructed.



Angkor Wat, photographed by Williams-Hunt in 1946

## Database

CSEAS has been building an advanced and unique database for its holdings on Southeast Asia, as well as continuing to collect such research materials. Descriptions of the database follow:

### Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text

<http://gissv.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ktstd/>

Thai full-text database composed of the “Law of Three Seals” (Kotmai Tra Sam Duang, 239,576 examples) compiled in 1805 and 60,000 examples of ancient documents written on palm branches (one document consisting of 6 lines on a 60 cm leaf). The development of this database in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

### ARIS Southeast Asian Topographic Map Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/mapserver/index.html>

Topographical map image database (about 2,260 images) using GIS. Cross-searching several databases with key word available based on Z39.50/Dubrin Core standard. Database development in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

### Photo Collection

[http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/photolib/perl/photolib\\_welcome](http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/photolib/perl/photolib_welcome)

Pictures taken during the course of fieldwork by CSEAS staff. More than 2,000 pictures cover natural environment, agriculture, forests, fishery, politics, economy, culture, and history in Southeast Asia.

### CSEAS Thai OPAC

<http://library.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/cseas/>

Bibliographic database of CSEAS library holdings in Thai. Approximately 9,000 records are searchable as of January 2006.

### Map (Map Collection) Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Nearly 40,000 sheets of maps concentrating on Southeast Asia and surrounding regions.

### Space Satellite Image Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Approximately 3,500 satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS, and JERS-1.

### Agricultural Statistics Collection of Mainland Southeast Asia (Agro-SEAD)

<http://sead.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.htm>

Statistical data collections of life and environment in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Data collection comprises 3,884 sheets and 101 statistical books.



Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text



Space Satellite Image Database

## GIS Laboratory

The GIS Laboratory (GIS Lab) was established in 2004 to nurture and foster skills in Geographical Information System (GIS)/Remote Sensing (RS) in the education and research of area studies. The GIS Lab is equipped with eight PCs installed with GIS/RS-related software, including ArcGIS. Also, the Linux Operating System (OS) allows FOSS (Free and Open Source Software) GIS functions, such as Minnesota Map Server, Z39.50 Gateway Server, and SQL Servers, to be customized in support of training

and education in area studies.

The GIS Lab can be used by CSEAS staff, visiting scholars, and ASAFAS students, as well as in conjunction with special lectures and training classes organized by JCAS, JICA, and other institutions.

### Current Activities

Area Informatics and Agricultural Ecology courses, ASAFAS, Kyoto University.

Seminar on GIS software (GRASS, MapServer, and

JICA training,  
2 September 2006



other FOSS) for ecological and agricultural application in Southeast Asian countries, organized by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). Training Courses for introduction to GIS/RS, organized by JCAS (Japan Consortium for Area Studies).

Workshop and Special Seminar on GIS/RS technologies, organized by CSEAS.

#### Contact

Liaison Office of Research Department  
E-mail: [liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

### Information Processing Office

The Information Processing Office handles information infrastructure and has established a coordination system with the managers of information technology at CSEAS. In this capacity, the Office has a wide range of activities, from the maintenance and improvement of infrastructure to the recovery of important data. In addition to handling researchers' IT-related requests, the Office joins research activities relating to area studies.

#### Research Support

We provide support and improvement of the computing environment, including hardware and software, for public information transmission not only within our Center but also with related organizations. We advise on the handling of intellectual property rights on the web, such as copyright and privacy information. We developed the system, design, and layout of the CSEAS website and established an integrated system of information security for our organization, including consulting and support.

#### Video Conferencing

Our aim is the establishment of a system that can be used easily and safely anywhere in the world

our researchers work through the use of portable equipment. In FY2006, we successfully established hubs in Vietnam and Thailand, and we plan to establish another in Indonesia in the coming fiscal year.

Our major demonstration of our hub and its application took place as follows:

#### July 2006

Bangkok Liaison Office, CSEAS, Kyoto University in Thailand – CSEAS.

Media Center of Osaka City University– CSEAS.  
Rex Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam – Media Center of Kyoto University.

#### September 2006

Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia – CSEAS.

Bangkok Liaison Office, CSEAS, Kyoto University in Thailand – ASAFAS of Kyoto University (Workshop of 21st Century COE Program).

#### November 2006

Rex Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam – Media Center of Osaka City University.

Rex Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam – Memorial Clock Tower in Kyoto University (GIS-IDEAS2006 – International Symposium of 21st Century COE Program).



Left: 21st Century COE Program Symposium site: Memorial Clock Tower, Kyoto University, November 2006  
Right: GIS-IDEAS2006 site: Rex Hotel, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, November 2006

One of the most important factors in maintaining the status of CSEAS as a major center of Southeast Asian studies is its emphasis on academic exchange with scholars from both Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. These exchanges are often done through the various institutional arrangements CSEAS has had with academic and research institutions, as well as contacts with individual foreign scholars. Scholars who come to CSEAS, whether through our visiting research fellows program or via another grant, are

asked to become involved in the Center's daily activities. Staff meetings are conducted in English to enable visiting foreign researchers to participate in the discussions.

Institutionally, our most important settings for global academic exchanges are: 1) Overseas Liaison Offices in Bangkok and Jakarta; 2) the CSEAS Fellowship Program and the hosting of visitors on other fellowships; 3) MOUs; 4) the East Asian Network; and 5) the API Fellowship.

### Overseas Liaison Offices

The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area of central Bangkok. The office also functions as a residence for the CSEAS research staff stationed there to manage the office. In recent years, management of the office has been opened to researchers from other schools, faculties, and universities.

The office has three major functions. First, it is a base for information collection. Some of the major collections are books in the vernacular language, statistics, documents, and maps. The office maintains regular contact and exchanges academic information with Thai research agencies like the National Research Council of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University, Kasetsart University, Chiang Mai University, Khon Kaen University, and Maha Sarakham University. The office also serves as a channel for inquiries about local institutes from Japanese and other researchers and students. The office also functions as a publicity base. It organizes workshops and holds receptions for scholars in Bangkok and from the region. The most recent international workshops held by the office were on "Intellectual Discourses of Southeast Asia" (May 2004), and "Area Informatics 2005: Potential of GIS/RS in Area Studies" (March 2005). Third, the office provides logistical support to field surveys, including

assistance in acquiring research visas, negotiating with research counterparts, and attending to emergency measures.

The Bangkok Liaison Office has also expanded from its original base of Thai studies to the broader Mainland Southeast Asian studies, reflecting the shift of research interests of CSEAS staff.

The Jakarta Liaison Office was established in October 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. The residence has three major functions. First, it promotes joint research between Indonesian and Japanese or Japan-based researchers. In this role it has continued to facilitate research collaboration between CSEAS and academic institutions in Indonesia. CSEAS has signed memoranda of understanding (MOU) for research and educational collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Hasanuddin University, Bogor Agricultural University, and the National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL). Second, the residence is a base for the collection of research materials, with a growing number of documents on Indonesian statistics and maps. Third, the residence provides information and service assistance to Japanese researchers and Indonesian scholars. It has assisted many Japanese researchers to obtain

research permits and has supported their research activities in Indonesia. Indonesian students and researchers also receive information about studying and doing research in Japan.

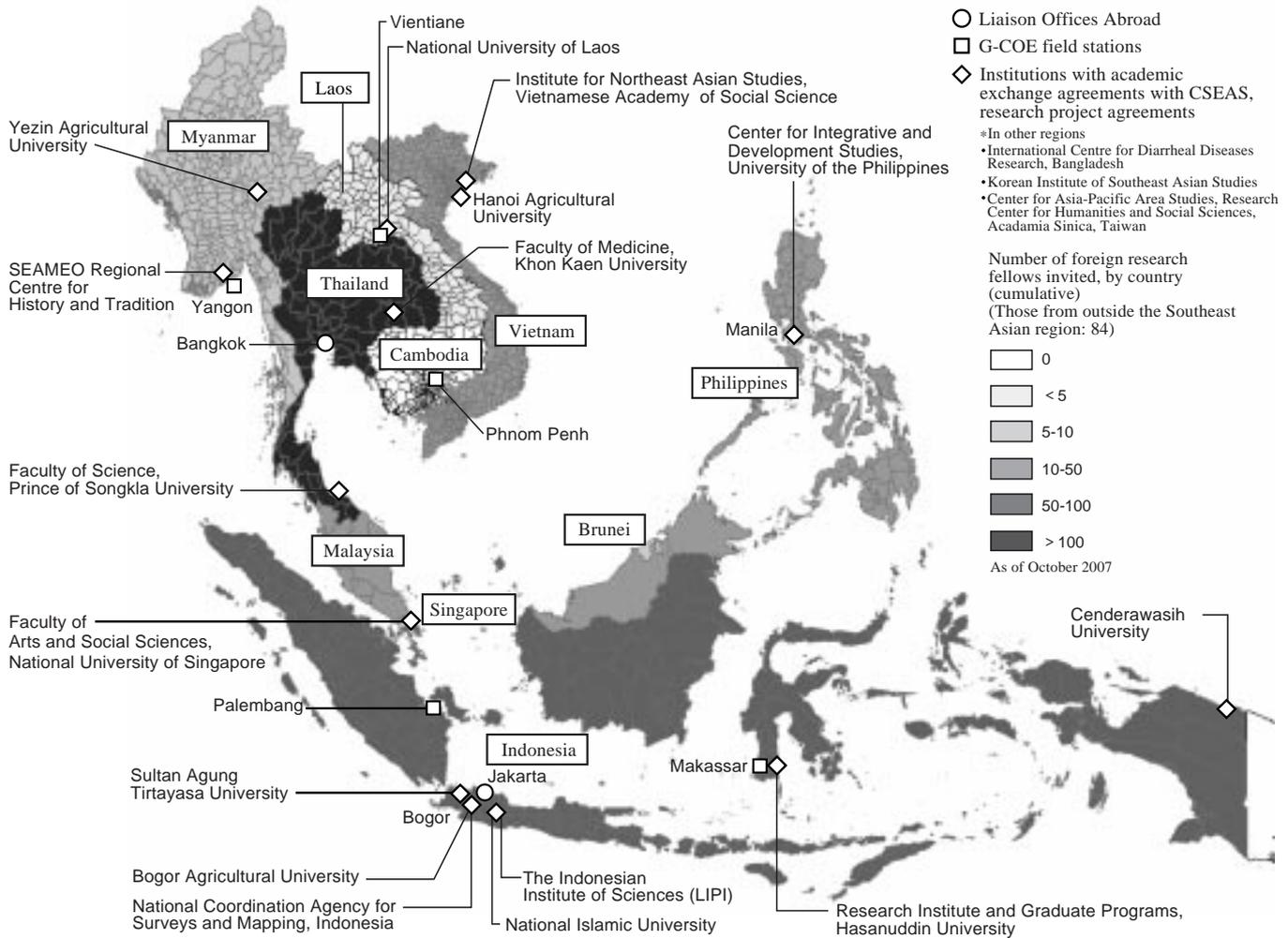


Bangkok Liaison Office



Jakarta Liaison Office

## Linkages with the region



## The CSEAS Fellowship Program and Other Visitors

The CSEAS Fellowship Program started in 1975 and currently hosts around 12 researchers per year. Visiting research fellows have terms ranging from six months to one year. As fellows, they have the opportunity to enjoy interdisciplinary discussions with CSEAS staff and other fellows from different disciplines and countries. Many have informed us that such occasions have honed their comparative perspectives. One hundred sixteen (116) fellows have stayed at CSEAS since 1996.

The most important change made to the fellowship program in the past decade was the introduction of an open application system in late 2000. Under this new system, CSEAS's international exchange committee biannually announces the fellowship to universities and research institutes internationally and on the Center's HP. After receiving the applications, the

committee distributes the candidate files to the various divisions, which submit respective short lists to the full faculty. The final decision on which candidates to invite is made at the faculty meeting.

The introduction of the open application system has led to a dramatic increase in the number of applications, which have also become more diversified in country of origin and area of work. In addition, not only academics have applied; we have noticed an increase in applications from media people, non-government activists (NGO activists), and public intellectuals (especially those who work in the dailies). This new system has especially strengthened CSEAS's network in the Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, and China.

Finally, CSEAS receives visiting researchers, both Japanese and foreign, who visit on their own funds or on external fellowships.

## MOUs

MOUs are indispensable in institutionalizing international exchange. CSEAS now has signed MOUs with several universities and research institutes in Southeast Asia and often invites ASAFAS and CIAS as co-partners in signing. These MOUs have enabled CSEAS to conduct academic exchanges with its partners in various activities. Table below is a list of universities and institutes with which CSEAS has already concluded MOUs.

**The rector of Sultan Agung Tirtayasa University and the director of CSEAS signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in Banten, Indonesia, October 2007**



## List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)

Date	Institutions	Country	City	Exchange of Students
2007. 10.10	Sultan Agung Tirtayasa University	Indonesia	Serang	
2007. 05.17	National University of Laos <a href="http://www.nuol.edu.la/">http://www.nuol.edu.la/</a>	Laos	Vientiane	
2006. 04.28	Korea Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	Korea	Seoul	
2006. 04.06	Cenderawasih University	Indonesia	Jayapura	
2006. 03.14	Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica <a href="http://www.rcshs.sinica.edu.tw/english/index.htm">http://www.rcshs.sinica.edu.tw/english/index.htm</a>	Taiwan	Taipei	
2005. 11.13	Institute for Northeast Asian Studies, Vietnamese Academy of Social Science	Vietnam	Hanoi	
2004. 09.15	Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University <a href="http://www.md.kku.ac.th/index.php">http://www.md.kku.ac.th/index.php</a>	Thailand	Khon Kaen	
2004. 08.09	National Islamic University <a href="http://www.uinjkt.ac.id/">http://www.uinjkt.ac.id/</a>	Indonesia	Jakarta	
2002. 10.26	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore <a href="http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/">http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/</a>	Singapore	Singapore	
2002. 10.23	Hanoi Agricultural University <a href="http://www.hau1.edu.vn/homepage.asp">http://www.hau1.edu.vn/homepage.asp</a>	Vietnam	Hanoi	
2002. 09.17	International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases Research, Bangladesh <a href="http://202.136.7.26/index.jsp">http://202.136.7.26/index.jsp</a>	Bangladesh	Dhaka	
2002. 03.25	The Seameo Regional Centre for History and Tradition <a href="http://www.seameochat.org/">http://www.seameochat.org/</a>	Myanmar	Yangon	
2002. 03.11	Yezin Agricultural University	Myanmar	Yezin	
2002. 02. 07	Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University <a href="http://www.sc.psu.ac.th/">http://www.sc.psu.ac.th/</a>	Thailand	Songkhla	
2001. 09.05	Research Institute and Graduate Programs, Hasanuddin University <a href="http://www.unhas.ac.id/">http://www.unhas.ac.id/</a>	Indonesia	Makassar	
2001. 07.23	Bogor Agricultural University <a href="http://bima.ipb.ac.id/">http://bima.ipb.ac.id/</a>	Indonesia	Bogor	
2001. 07.23	National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping <a href="http://www.bakosurtanal.go.id/">http://www.bakosurtanal.go.id/</a>	Indonesia	Bogor	
2000. 11.28	Center for Integrative and Development Studies University of the Philippines <a href="http://www.up.edu.ph/cids/index.html">http://www.up.edu.ph/cids/index.html</a>	the Philippines	Quezon City	

## The East Asian Network

Institutional collaborative research on Southeast Asia among East Asian scholars has become a new challenge in Japan. In October 2005, CSEAS invited Southeast Asia specialists from China, South Korea, and Taiwan to a workshop on East Asian networks on Southeast Asian studies. Among those who attended were Professor Liao Shaolian, vice director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University (China), Professor Yoon Jin-Pyo, director of the Korea Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Professor Hwang In-Won, division head on international cooperation from the same institute, and Professor Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao of the Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences (Taiwan). This workshop resulted in

the signing of MOUs between CSEAS and Taiwan's Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences and the Korea Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. In April 2006, the director of CSEAS was invited to deliver a keynote speech before an annual conference on Southeast Asian studies in Taiwan. This was followed by another CSEAS-organized seminar on collaboration in Southeast Asian studies (March 2007) and another one in Taiwan (September 2007). In 2008, a special issue of the Center's *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* will be devoted to translating recent work by China's Southeast Asia scholars, selected in collaboration with Professor Liao of Xiamen University.



International Symposium "Building East Asian Networks on Southeast Asian Studies," in Kyoto, March 2007



International Symposium "East Asian Perspectives on Southeast Asia: Taiwan and Japan in Focus," in Taipei, September 2007

## The API Fellowship

The Nippon Foundation established the Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships) in cooperation with Asian intellectuals and organizations in 2000. The participating countries include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan. CSEAS is the Partner Institution in Japan, and the Japanese secretariat operates within the Center. The API Fellowships aim to promote mutual learning and contribute to the growth of public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. It has enabled public intellectuals in Asia to pursue academic, cultural, and professional projects in other participating Asian countries. Since 2001, CSEAS has organized twelve seminars in which forty API fellows gave presentations and shared their insights with staff and students from CSEAS and ASAFAS.



The API seminar at CSEAS, March 2007

Since its beginning, CSEAS has given priority to publishing research results. The quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* was begun at the time of its founding, and from the 1960s monographs have been published in Japanese and in English. During the past decade, two more series were started: a monograph series called *Kyoto Area Studies on Asia*, both in Japanese and in English;

and the multilingual online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* (begun during the first COE project and currently funded by the Toyota Foundation), which is available at <http://www.kyotoreviewsea.org/>. Also, April 2007 marked the debut of the *Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies*. The complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the HP ([http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/index\\_en.htm](http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/index_en.htm)).

## Monographs

The Center publishes four series for the presentation of original academic studies contributing to the development of Southeast Asian area studies.

Our monograph series had originally been authored exclusively by CSEAS faculty, but in 2000 it was decided to open the series to outside contributors from both within and outside Japan. As

of March 2007, two volumes of *Kyoto Area Studies on Asia* in Japanese and four volumes in English, as well as one Monograph of CSEAS in English have been authored by outside contributors. The policy has now become a regular and recognized feature of our publication program and is supported mainly by JSPS Grants-in-aid for publication.

Series	Language	Publisher	Number of Published Titles
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	16
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	English	Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press	13
Monographs of CSEAS	Japanese	Sobunsha	24
Monographs of CSEAS	English	University of Hawai'i Press	21

### Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in Japanese)

#### *Rural Development and Changing Class Structure in Bangladesh*

Fujita Koichi. 2005

This book deals with the impact of the “Green Revolution” on rural class structure in Bangladesh and West Bengal Province in India. The author is concerned with the dynamics of the birth and development of what he calls the “groundwater market” and with

structural changes in rural financial markets. The “Green Revolution” came in full force to Bangladesh and West Bengal Province in the 1980s. Holders of tube wells became the main disseminators, but small and middle-scale peasants and landless laborers also benefited because of the changing groundwater market. The author also discovered the widespread phenomenon of financial “backwater,” which landless agricultural laborers and small-scale peasants lent to middle

and upper-level farmers. This allowed for the effective development of poverty reduction



programs like the Grameen Bank. The book won the The Okita Memorial Prize (2005) and the Kashiwama Junzo Award (2007).

### Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in English)

#### *People on the Move: Rural-Urban Interactions in Sarawak*

Soda Ryoji. 2007

The Iban, the largest ethnic group in Sarawak, have been widely recognized as highly migratory people. Based on a decade of participant observation and

interviews in both the rural village and the migrants' community in urban Sibu, the author asserts that understanding Iban movement as migration is insufficient. Instead, it should be comprehended as part of an endeavor to expand their living space. This study, using the concept of “living strategy” or “human agency” that may go some

way to transform the structure of migration, contributes to a new



theoretical framework for understanding the dynamics of rural-urban interactions.

***Dislocating Nation-States: Globalization in Asia and Africa***

Patricio N. Abinales, Ishikawa Noboru, and Tanabe Akio, eds. 2005.

The basic argument of this book is that there is a process of “dislocation” of “nation-states” under the present process of globalization. While nation-states in the past strived to “keep the contradictions between capital and the people in perpetual suspension”

in the framework of “the national order of things,” the dislocated state today has the difficult duty of meditating the contradictions between global capitalism and the ways of life of the people—culture and environment—in a more direct manner. This interdisciplinary volume directly engages the complexities of globalization in marginal and troubled states. The last part features long-term world prospects by Immanuel Wallerstein and the editors. It is based on

papers read at the international conference “Regions in Globalization,” held in Kyoto, October 2002, as part of the Center of Excellence (COE) program “Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations and New Formations in Asia and Africa.”



***After the Crisis: Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia***

Shiraishi Takashi and Patricio N. Abinales, eds. 2005

This book is about Southeast Asia — above all Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines — after the Asian financial crisis. While there exists much literature on the Asian financial crisis, these

do not adequately address the longterm political, economic, and social implications of the crisis’s costs and consequences. In analyzing the Asian crisis, this book takes up the complex interactions and tensions among Southeast Asian states, markets, and societies within the context of a regional order under American hegemony. The chapters of this book are the final version of papers presented at the Core University Program

Workshop “Networks in Comparative Historical Perspective, and U.S. Hegemony and Questions of Technocracy,” held at Kyoto University, 25-26 March 2002.



***Laying the Tracks: The Thai Economy and its Railways 1885-1935***

Kakizaki Ichiro. 2005

The significance of the railways to Thailand’s economic development has been underestimated in most Thai economic histories. This monograph details royal government policies towards railway development from the end

of the 19th century to 1932, when it was overthrown by the Constitutional Revolution. The book also assesses the role and impact of the railways in Thailand’s economy: firstly, to what degree they reduced transport time and cost; and secondly, how they altered the flows of commodities and created the Bangkok-centered economy. The author uses unpublished public documents at the National Archives of Thailand,

travel books, reports of inspection tours by officials, and newspaper articles to make these

assessments. This is an English translation of his Japanese book, *Thai Economy and Railways, 1885-1935*, which was awarded the 17th Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize.



***Searching for Vietnam: Selected Writings on Vietnamese Culture and Society***

A. Terry Rambo. 2005

This book brings together much of what the author has written about Vietnam from his arrival during wartime under a contract for ARPA, the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the US Defense Department to the present. The lengthy introduction represents a soul-searching by a scholar who creatively adapted to the various stages of Vietnam’s modernization.

He admits that new trends in anthropological study would make him write his study differently, but he sticks to the basic pattern he identified during his study of the Vietnamese village.

His experience of studying Vietnam over the past forty years has confirmed the validity of his initial sense that Vietnamese society is incredibly complex and difficult to comprehend. He thinks he is still a long way from having a clear picture of how contemporary Vietnamese society is organized, and his understanding of Vietnamese culture and the ways in

which it is changing (or retaining traditional patterns) also remains tantalizingly incomplete. That is why he titled this book *Searching for Vietnam*, but he confesses that

what started as the exotic “other” has become an everyday part of his own reality and no anthropologist could hope for a better outcome to his career.



### Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies

#### *Uncultural Behavior: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines*

Charles J-H Macdonald. 2006

The author is a social anthropologist specializing in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. His acquaintance with the Palawan people in the Philippines dates from 1970 and repeated visits convinced him that among the people of Kulbi-Kenipaqaan, who lead an outwardly peaceful existence in a remote corner of Palawan island, suicide

was an endemic and enduring phenomenon repeating itself with unusual and stubborn frequency. Why would they fall victim to despair? To answer this question, he probes not only the beliefs, customs, and general disposition of this Palawan people, but also representations and concepts relating to suicide.

He looks at the phenomenon (a stable and high rate of suicide) from the point of view of neurobiology and genetics as well as from a psychological, social, and historical perspective and considers that suicide is a learned behavior. One could call it “uncultural” since this

type of behavior conflicts with explicitly stated social and cultural values. This study may mean that “culture” as anthropologists look at it—as a symbolic structure or as a set of rules and values—does not really explain all aspects of human behavior and says little about the

real inner conflicts that decide individual fates.



### Southeast Asian Studies

The first issue of our quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (SEAS) was published in June 1963, when CSEAS was first formed as a semi-official body within Kyoto University to coordinate the teaching and research of Southeast Asia. SEAS has since grown to be one of the leading journals on Southeast Asian studies in Japan and abroad. Reflecting the CSEAS principle of fieldwork-based, interdisciplinary, and contemporary approaches, SEAS publishes work from various fields of study on

Southeast Asia, including the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

The lifespan of the journal has coincided with great changes in Southeast Asia. We therefore strive to contribute to developing new perspectives on Southeast Asia through in-depth and intrinsic understandings of Southeast Asian ecology, society, and culture and via the deployment of comparative methodology to clarify the diverse characteristics of the region. Contributions based on original research are highly appreciated.

In celebration of its 40th anniversary, CSEAS issued a DVD edition of SEAS in 2005 containing all the articles, reports, and reviews that have appeared in its pages from the inaugural issue through Volume 42, Number 4. The DVD can be searched by issue number, article title, or author name. The contents of this DVD, along with digital versions of subsequent issues, are available on the CSEAS HP.



The cover design of SEAS has been changed four times.



A DVD edition of quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (SEAS)

### Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies

This is a series published jointly by the four area studies institutions on the Kyoto University campus: the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS); the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the Center for African Area

Studies (CAAS); and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS). Faculty members, young scholars, and graduate students affiliated with these institutions are invited to contribute to this series.

## Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

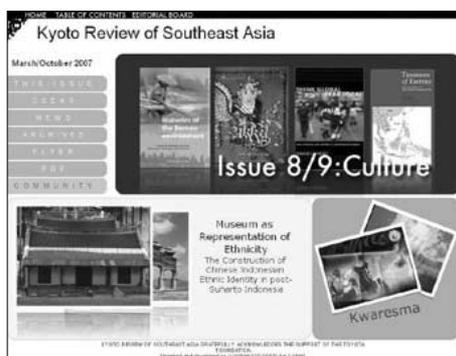
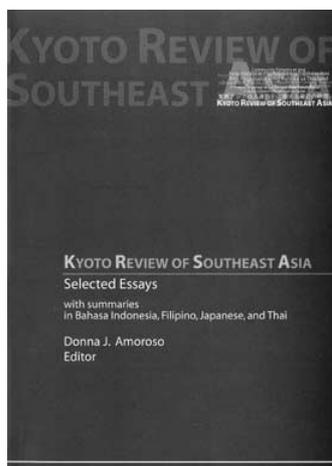
Since 2002, the mission of the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* (KRSEA) has been to facilitate exchange among the intellectual communities of Southeast Asia and Japan. In each thematic issue, the internet journal publishes review essays, book reviews of scholarly work, reprints, original research, interviews, and other features to help scholars and others keep up with intellectual trends within the region (see the following table). Beginning by translating article abstracts, the journal moved in 2006 to full translations — in English, Filipino, Indonesian, Japanese, and Thai — of more and more of each issue's content. We are also pleased to report that the KRSEA website was accessed more than 5 million times in FY 2006, a period that marked the debut of a new website with more functionality (<http://kyotoreviewsea.org/>). The editorial board is now planning issues that utilize the site's evolving capability in video, audio,

and interactivity.

In 2007, KRSEA posted a double issue on culture with essays on Philippine and Thai literature, modern Malaysian Islamic music and colonial Indonesian musical culture, Indonesian museums, theater collaboration between Japan and Southeast Asia, and Japanese pop culture. It includes short book reviews, essays on Indonesian Muslim intellectuals and Malay culture in southern Thailand, and reprints by a noted Thai academic, a controversial Thai essayist, and a highly-respected Filipina nun-activist. This issue invites you to listen to a speech given by Prof. Benedict Anderson at the launch of the Philippine edition of his *Imagined Communities*. And the latest feature is the addition of video; in this issue the Filipino film makers *Moving Images* have permitted us to upload their *Kwaresma*, a documentary about the celebration of Holy Week in the Philippines.

No.	Topic	Editor	Year/Month
1	Power and Politics	Donna J. Amoroso	2002/3
2	Disaster and Rehabilitation	Yamada Isamu; Donna J. Amoroso	2002/10
3	Nations and Other Stories	Donna J. Amoroso	2003/3
4	Regional Economic Integration	Caverlee Cary; Leedom Lefferts; Donna J. Amoroso	2003/10
5	Islam in Southeast Asia	Donna J. Amoroso	2004/3
*	<i>Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia: Selected Essays with Summaries in Bahasa Indonesia, Filipino, Japanese, and Thai</i> (Bangkok)	Donna J. Amoroso	2004/3
6	Elections and Statesman	Donna J. Amoroso	2005/3
7	States, People, and Borders in Southeast Asia	Alexander Horstmann; Donna J. Amoroso	2006/9
8/9	Culture	Donna J. Amoroso	2007/3 and 10

\* Special print edition featuring essays from Issues 1 through 4.



Left: A special print edition featuring essays from Issues 1 through 4

Right: The new *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* website showing Issue 8/9: Culture

## Graduate School Education

### Department of Southeast Asian Studies (Environment, Society and Culture), Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS)

ASAFAS was established in April 1998. This new School was created in order to respond to changing social demands on academia to promote an interdisciplinary and integrated approach to area studies transcending the existing disciplinary boundaries and producing a more holistic understanding of divergent areas in the world, particularly Asia and Africa. We must contribute, both as citizens and scholars, to the establishment of a new world order in which the sustainable development and coexistence of different areas of the world, including Asia and Africa, are realized. With this ideal in mind, the new School aims to train specialists in Asian and African studies who possess detailed and intimate knowledge of the areas and at the same time are equipped with a global perspective. Based on the five-year doctoral program, the School emphasizes in its curricula long-term fieldwork and holistic understanding of Asian and African ecology, society, and culture and their interrelations which have shaped today's societies. Besides training specialists in Asian and African area studies, the School also hopes to produce personnel capable of working in international aid organizations and, accordingly, is prepared to issue master's degrees when needed.

The School comprises seven departments in two divisions:

#### Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies

- Department of Ecology and Environment
- Department of Society and Development
- Department of Environment, Society, and Culture
- Department of South and West Asian Area Studies

#### Division of African Area Studies

- Department of Political Ecology
- Department of Cultural Ecology
- Department of Historical Ecology

Of the seven departments, the Department of Environment, Society, and Culture (a cooperative department) is staffed solely by the Center, including six professors and two associate professors. All other staff of the Center teach courses on diverse topics in their specialization in the seven departments.

As of April 2007, ASAFAS has 174 graduate students. Twenty-one ASAFAS students are from Asia and Africa, some on Japanese government scholarships. Thirty-nine of them belong to the

cooperative department and are supervised mainly by the Center's staff.

Since overseas field research constitutes the major part of their study, graduate students are hard-pressed to complete all the necessary lectures, seminars, literature surveys, and other tasks in their short time in Japan. From the second year, many try to stay as long as possible in the field, pursuing their respective studies. These include, to note just a few: Thai nation building revisited, Indonesian political history, Thai corporate management, gender issues in Buddhist practices in Northeast Thai villages, social changes in Cambodian villages, the political economy of mangrove culture in Vietnam, Lao traditional farming systems, food and culture in Yunnan, and rural development in Bangladesh.

### Kyoto University School of Public Health

A new division of the Graduate School of Medicine, the Kyoto University School of Public Health was established in April 2000. It initially offered a master's program and has subsequently added a doctoral program. Two of the Center's staff teach courses in the School — on ecology with an emphasis on the environment and on field medicine — and supervise graduate students. As of March 2007, eight students have finished master's degrees under the guidance of Center staff.

### Departments of Microbiology and Field Medicine of the Graduate School of Medicine

Two of the Center's staff teach in doctoral programs in the Department of Microbiology and in the Department of Field Medicine. The former department studies enteric infections, commonly called diarrheal diseases, that are important in Asia, and the latter carries out field medicine for community-dwelling elderly in Southeast Asian countries. As March 2007, seven students have finished the doctoral course under the guidance of Center staff.



An ASAFAS seminar

## Undergraduate Education

### Faculty of Medicine

Two of the Center's staff also teach in the undergraduate program of the Faculty of Medicine, focusing on microbiology and geriatric medicine, respectively. Around 100 undergraduate medical students take their lectures and practical trainings every year.

### All-Campus Joint Lectures for New Students

Two of the Center's staff participate in all-campus joint lectures for new students focusing on

politics in Southeast Asia and on geriatric field practical training in Japan. Around ten students take their lectures and practical trainings every year.

### Kyoto University International Education Program

One Center staff member teaches a lecture course on Southeast Asia for foreign undergraduate students in Kyoto University. Dozens of foreign students take his lecture course every year.



Thirteen students from five faculties attended a study tour to Thailand as a part of the all-campus joint lectures in March 2006.

## Southeast Asia Seminar

Every summer since 1976, the open "Southeast Asia Seminar" has been held. Initially, the seminar ran for two weeks, offering intensive lectures providing an overview of the nature, culture, society, economy, and other aspects of the region and basic knowledge needed to understand the concept of area studies. Recently, participatory lectures have been introduced and encouraged and the period has been shortened to one week for the convenience of the participants. The seminar is open to the public and has attracted numerous participants each year, particularly postgraduate students starting their engagement with Southeast Asian studies. The 31st seminar, "Looking, Interpreting and Talking about Areas from the

Standpoint of Time and Space: Area Studies and Space Informatics," was held September 3-7, 2007, with fifteen participants.



The 31st seminar in September 2007

CSEAS faculty members have poured great energy into becoming an indispensable link between Japan and Southeast Asia and making intellectual contributions to Southeast Asian and Japanese society. We have given lectures and academic advice to graduate and undergraduate students in Southeast Asian universities. We have given intellectual and policy advice and suggestions to academic and government institutions both in Japan and Southeast Asian countries and have started action research projects in collaboration with NGOs in Japan and Southeast Asia as well.

We have put great emphasis on returning research results back to Japanese civil society and have received fruitful feedback from civil society for further creative research activities in Southeast Asia and beyond. In order to smoothen the mutually beneficial relationship between CSEAS and civil society, we have built up various kinds of intellectual exchanges with universities and central and local governments and NGOs in Japan. The following list provides a snapshot of our intellectual contributions in Japan, Southeast Asia, and beyond.

Name	Item	Contribution
Ando Kazuo	"Kameoka City in Asia" (A Series of Lectures on Important Cultural Assets in FY2005)	Lecturer
Matsubayashi Kozo	Field Science and Medical Science	Lecturer
Matsubayashi Kozo	Medical Care for Elderly and Medical Field Science in Japan and Asia: Comparative Perspectives	Lecturer
Mizuno Kosuke	People's Organizations and Institutional Change in Democratized Indonesia: Strengthes and Weaknesses of People's Organization and Governance	Lecturer
Mizuno Kosuke	The New Society from the Perspective of Sustainability Science	Moderator
Mizuno Kosuke	State-Building Based on Science and Technology and Social Responsibility	Panelist
Shibayama Mamoru	The New Area Informatics and the Process of Making Hanoi City	Lecturer
Shibayama Mamoru	Training on Open Source Geo-Informatics	Lecturer
Kono Yasuyuki, Shibayama Mamoru, Yonezawa Go	Intensive Course on Application of Geo-Informatics to Area Studies	Lecturer
Kono Yasuyuki	Bird-Eye's View Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Sugihara Kaoru	Making International Order in the Era of Skyrocketing Oil Prices	Newspaper contributor
Okamoto Masaaki	Indonesia Nine Years after Democratization: Do Decentralization and Democratization Work?	Lecturer
Okamoto Masaaki	Analysis of the Gubernatorial Election in Banten Province	Radio commentator



Okamoto analyzing the Banten Gubernatorial Election on the Radio, November 26, 2006

Kono and Yonezawa with students of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2006

CSEAS faculty publications and CSEAS monographs have gained such historic and honorable awards as the Mainichi Shuppan Bunka Prize, the Yomiuri Yoshino-Sakuzo Award, and the IDE-JETRO Award for Promotion of Studies on Developing Countries. Recently, Professor Fujita's book, *Rural Development and Changing Class Structure in Bangladesh* (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho 16) won two prizes, the 9th Okita Memorial Award in

2005 and the 1st Kashiyama Junzo Award in 2007. In 2007, the doctoral dissertations of CSEAS junior research fellows monopolized the 6th Iue Memorial Asia Pacific Research Award, which was established in 2000 by the Asia Pacific Forum, Awaji Conference Japan, to honor excellent doctoral dissertations in the humanities and social sciences on the Asian and Pacific regions.

All recent award winners are listed below.

Winner	Award and Evaluated Research Activities	Year/Month
Furukawa Hisao, Nishibuchi Mitsuaki, Kono Yasuyuki, Kaida Yoshihiro	The Gold Prize for Fully Co-published Academic Books of The 11th APPA Book Awards <i>Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development: Advancing Asian Paradigms</i> (Kyoto Area Studies on Asia, Vol.8 )	2005.03
Caroline Hau	Philippines' 2004 National Book Award for Literary Criticism <i>On the Subject of the Nations: Filipino Writings from the Margins, 1981-2004</i> (Ateneo de Manila University )	2005.09
Fujita Koichi	The 9th Okita Memorial Award <i>Rural Development and Changing Class Structure in Bangladesh</i> (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho 16)	2005.12
Nobuta Toshihiro	The 4th Japan Society for Southeast Asian History Prize <i>Living on the Periphery: Development and Islamization among the Orang Asli of Malaysia</i> (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho 15)	2006.12
Patricio N. Abinales (with Donna J. Amoroso)	Choice Outstanding Academic Title for 2006 <i>State and Society in the Philippines</i> (Rowman & Littlefield)	2007.01
Fujita Koichi	The 1st Kashiyama Junzo Award <i>Rural Development and Changing Class Structure in Bangladesh</i> (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho 16)	2007.02
Nakanishi Yoshihiro	The 6th Iue Memorial Asia Pacific Research Award <i>Civil-Military Relations in Ne Win's Burma, 1962-1988</i>	2007.08
Nissim Kadosh Otmazgin	The 6th Iue Memorial Asia Pacific Research Award <i>Regionalizing Culture: The Political Economy of Japanese Culture in East and Southeast Asia, 1988-2005</i>	2007.08
Endo Tamaki	The 6th Iue Memorial Asia Pacific Research Award (runner-up) <i>Informal Economy in Era of Globalization: From Perspectives of Urban Communities in Bangkok</i>	2007.08
Shibayama Mamoru (with Yamada Shoji)	Special Award of the 2nd Monozukuri Linkage Award <i>Japanese Calligraphic Character Dictionary, CD-ROM Version</i> (Tokyodo Shuppan)	2007.12



Fujita at the award ceremony of the 9th Okita Memorial Award

*Japanese Calligraphic Character Dictionary, CD-ROM version* by Shibayama has gained Special Award of the 2nd Monozukuri Linkage Award.



CSEAS junior research fellows (three persons from right) monopolized the 6th Iue Memorial Asia Pacific Research Award.

**Month/Year Events**

Month/Year	Events
Sep. 1959	Kyoto University scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia organize a study group and begin to hold monthly seminars.
Jun. 1962	A planning and preparatory committee for Southeast Asian studies is established in Kyoto University.
Jan. 1963	Based on the preparatory committee's report, CSEAS is established as an intramural body.
Jul. 1963	Inaugural issue of the quarterly <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is published.
Apr. 1965	CSEAS is officially established under Article 20.2 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the National Schools Establishment Act. Agriculture and Biology Section is established.
Apr. 1967	Social System and the Documentation Sections are established.
Apr. 1968	Culture and History Section is established.
Apr. 1969	Natural Environment Section is established. Operating expenses for the Bangkok Liaison Office are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1971	Life Environment Section is established.
Aug. 1971	CSEAS moves to its present location, on the site of the former Kyoto Textile Company.
Apr. 1973	Operating expenses for the Jakarta Residence are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1974	Population Studies Section is established.
Apr. 1975	Economic Development and Area Studies I (visiting research fellows) Sections are established.
Feb. 1977	The first Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
Apr. 1978	Political Development Section is established.
Mar. 1979	Construction of the East Wing is completed.
Apr. 1980	Area Studies II (Japanese visiting scholars) Section is established.
Apr. 1983	Five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Mar. 1984	Construction of the East Wing extension is completed.
Apr. 1984	Hydrologic Environment Section is established (and begins a lecture course in the Division of Tropical Agriculture).
Apr. 1986	Southeast Asian Documentation Section (visiting research fellows) is established. Academic exchanges with developing countries begin under the JSPS Core University Program.
Apr. 1988	The second, ten-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
May 1989	The nine sections (excluding those of visiting research fellows) are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.
Apr. 1993	The Southeast Asian Studies Major is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Culture and Area Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. The four-year project "Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas" is launched with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas).
Aug. 1993	The first stage of construction of the Joint Research Wing of CSEAS and the Center for African Area Studies is completed.
Apr. 1998	"Southeast Asian Area Studies 3: Environment, Society, and Culture" Unit is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), Kyoto University. The five-year Center of Excellence (COE) project "Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT. The third, five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Apr. 2001	The five divisions excluding those of visiting research fellows are reorganized into four divisions: Regional Dynamics, Human-Nature Dynamics, Socio-Cultural Dynamics, and Economic and Political Dynamics.
Oct. 2002	The five-year 21st Century COE project "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
Apr. 2004	CSEAS is raised to the higher status of a research institute over which MEXT has direct jurisdiction. The Division of Regional Dynamics is reorganized into the Division of Integrated Area Studies, and the Documentation Department is also reorganized into the Division of Area Informatics. CSEAS contributes to the inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, serving as its executive office.
Oct. 2005	CSEAS celebrates its 40th anniversary.
Apr. 2006	CSEAS contributes to the founding of the Center for Integrated Area Studies in Kyoto University.
Jul. 2007	The five-year Global COE project "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with eight research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University, with funding from MEXT.

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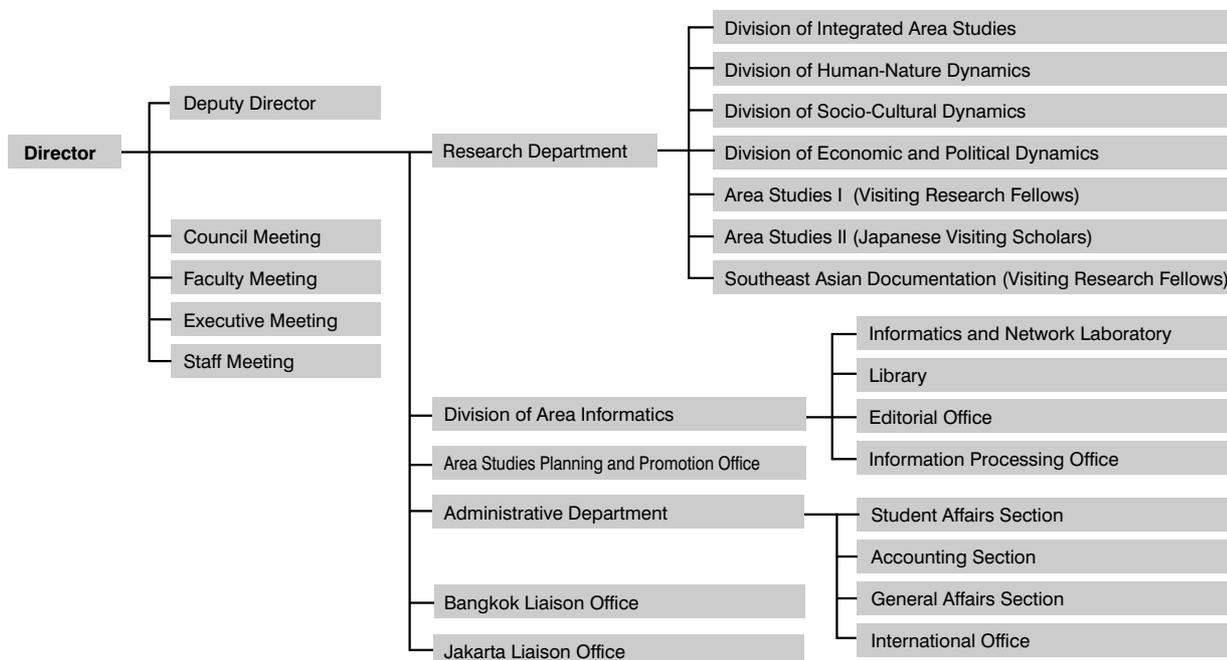
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#### Division of Integrated Area Studies

The division explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches. The division pursues comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia, as well as on regional information systems. In addition, the division integrates and coordinates the research of the Center in collaboration with the other research divisions and the Division of Area Informatics.

#### Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

The division explores the coexistence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources, and the Life Environment section studies human life in relation to the environment, including studies of food, nutrition, hygiene, and disease.

#### Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

The division explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. The division studies social transformations, cultural aspects of production, the creation of borderland spaces, and everyday life, as well as religion, knowledge practices, the institution of culture, and gender and sexuality.

#### Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

The division studies globalization, regionalization, and regional development. The division is concerned with the political economy of Southeast Asia and the broader East Asian economy; agricultural and development economics; and government, politics, regionalism, and the regionalization of Southeast Asia.

#### Division of Area Informatics

The division provides various information resources, an information infrastructure based on the Internet, and a support system for highly utilized resources in area studies. Also, in order to build the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field at the Center, the division explores a methodology for applying informatics in area studies.

## In Search of a New Paradigm: Sustainable Humanosphere

We aim at creating a new paradigm of “sustainable humanosphere” in the field of area studies by bringing knowledge of frontier science and technology into contact with the conventional disciplines of natural ecology, politics and economics, sociology and anthropology, and history, and by so doing to train a new generation of area studies specialists and scientists equipped with a more comprehensive range of humanities, social science, and science disciplines than hitherto possible.

### Kampong Thom province, Cambodia

Photos and descriptions by Dr. Lye Tuck-Po, former visiting research fellow

**Left:** Yi was showing me how to harvest rice. One hand holds a bunch of rice stalks that she’s just cut with the sickle and the other hand is raised in gesture. These ricefields belong to her and her husband and were among the earliest harvested that agricultural year. November 2005

**Top right:** Sat and Yi putting out the rice grains to dry before bagging and storing them in the granary. November 2005

**Bottom right:** Shoveling water into a ricefield. All around is Lake Baklueng, which is mostly drained of water in preparation for dry season rice. February 2006



A conceptional drawing of the new building, to be called Inamori Zaidan Kinen-kan. It will be built on the site of the former north and south buildings of CSEAS by autumn of 2008.

Source: Inamori Foundation.



## Access

### From Kansai International Airport to JR Kyoto Station

By Limsine Bus: 105-minute ride (approximately 2,300 yen)

By Kansai Airport Limited Express (Haruka):

90-minute ride (approximately 3,300 yen)

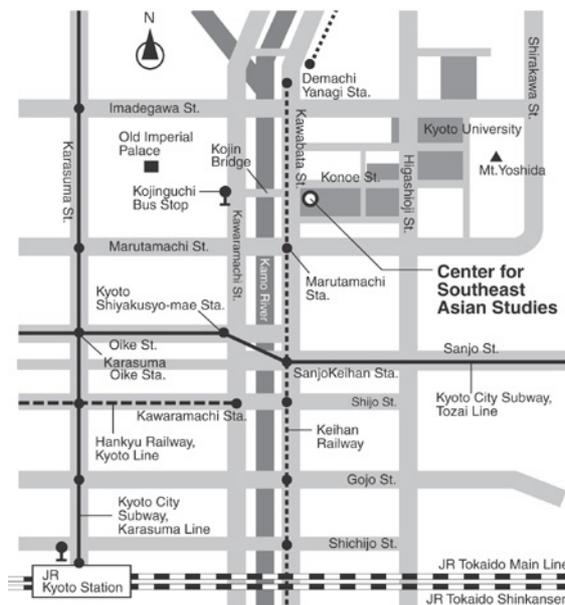
### From JR Kyoto Station to CSEAS

Take No.4, No.17 or No.205 bus (30 min.) and get off at Kojinguchi.

Then walk for five minutes to the east.

### From Marutamachi Station of Keihan Railway to CSEAS

Walk for five minutes to the north.



## *Ever Evolving, Ever Creative*

*The New CSEAS Will Lead Innovative Area Studies in the Heart of Kyoto*



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